

Neck and neck as Haughey loses ground in election

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey's ruling Fianna Fail party in the 1981 Republic was in a neck-and-neck race with the H-Block candidates. The General Election on Thursday was announced. The outcome looked like being remarkably close.

A Maze prisoner, Patrick Agnew who is serving 16 years for explosive offences, won the border constituency of Louth. He polled 8,000 first preference votes, which was 3,000 short of the quota required to be elected. He then collected the required number in subsequent counts.

Generally, the H-Block's vote in the border areas was better than most pundits expected, although the chances of getting a seat remained slim. In the Dublin constituency, the Prime Minister, Mr Garret FitzGerald, leader of Fine Gael, was returned with resounding majorities in their Dublin constituencies.

However Mr Frank Cluskey, the Labour Party leader, was worried about retaining his city seat. The party appeared not to be faring well, especially in Dublin where high unemployment and deep social problems were expected to help the only sizable party with socialist tendencies.

In another Dublin seat Sile De Valera, latest in the line of modern Ireland's great political dynasty, looked as though she would be in trouble. But her record of republicanism seemed to have cost her a lot of support. On the basis of the first 30 of the 166 seats to be filled last night, the swing away from the Government seemed to be about 3.5 per cent. This was almost exactly the amount that would take to dislodge Fianna Fail.

The turn-out was estimated at around 80 per cent, about five per cent higher than in 1973 and 1977. That might be explained by supporters of the Provisionals going to vote for the H-Block candidates. They normally abstain in rejection of the legitimacy of a divided Ireland.

Fianna Fail conceded that it was losing support but claimed that was inevitable because of its exceptional majority. The question last night was how the parties would try to resolve a hung parliament. Mr Haughey has made it clear that he will have nothing to do with a coalition involving the independents. He might nevertheless try to reach a less formal arrangement.

Another immediate question is whether a change to a coalition government would substantially alter the approach to Northern Ireland established by Mr Haughey. It seems that Fine Gael would be more than happy to pursue the Anglo-Irish studies set up in January, but Dr FitzGerald would almost certainly insist on the need to bring the Ulster Unionists into the arrangement.

The state of the parties after the 1977 poll was:

Fianna Fail 84 seats, Fine Gael 43, Labour 17, Independent 42. The new Dail has 16 seats because of boundary changes. The 41 multi-seat constituencies have five, four, or three MPs each. The 15 five-seater constituencies are a new phenomenon and they may hold the key to who runs the 22nd Dail, which reassembles on June 30.

One of the hunger strikers, Martin Hurson, led the field in Longford-Westmeath, and even in Dublin, an H-Block candidate was backed by more than 1,000 of the electorate (the Press Association reports).

Other non-prisoner candidates running on behalf of the maze protesters also did well.

Filibuster wrecks Bill to curb smoking

By Nicholas Timmins and Philip Webster

An MP and the organization Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) yesterday claimed that a private member's Bill that would have given the Government powers to control the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco had been deliberately wrecked.

Mr Laurence Pavitt, Labour and Co-operative MP for Brent South, said that 164 amendments had been tabled in the Commons to ensure that his Bill on tobacco advertising would not be reached.

Sir George Young, an Under-Secretary of State for Health, and a strong campaigner against smoking, had been standing by to announce that the Government would not oppose the Bill, even though it stood little chance of becoming law.

Mr Pavitt said: "It is a case of the tobacco industry rules, OK. I deliberately chose today to bring my Bill forward as the zoo Bill is the kind that would normally be dealt with in one hour flat."

"I checked on Wednesday morning and was told that there were only a handful of amendments to the zoo Bill. When I got in this morning I discovered that there were 164 amendments down, many of them minor changes of wording. It is clear that the tobacco industry has been out in full force," Mr Pavitt said. "The 94 of the amendments were tabled by Mr

Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Bristol, North-West, a city with a significant share of Imperial Tobacco's factories. Most of the others were sponsored by Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud, who lists himself as an adviser to British American Tobacco in the register of MPs' interests.

"This was a deliberate, although unfortunately quite legitimate, attempt to talk my Bill out," Mr Pavitt said.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "It is the most blatant piece of filibustering I have ever seen. I simply cannot understand how anyone can live with himself after deliberately wrecking legislation to reduce this country's biggest avoidable cause of illness."

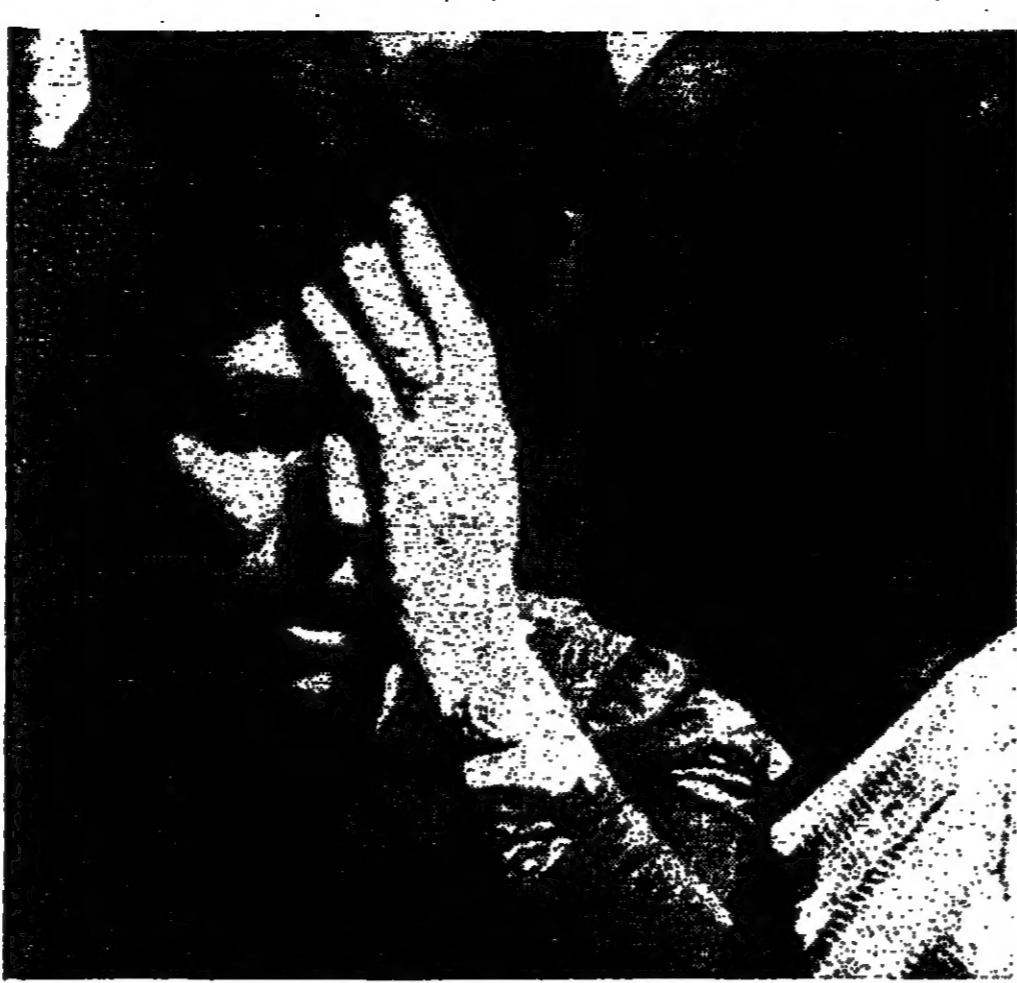
Mr Colvin said last night that his action had been prompted by a desire to get concessions on the Zoo Licensing Bill and to kill off Mr Pavitt's Bill. "The tobacco industry is part of the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of Bristol," Mr Pavitt's Bill would have been damaging.

Sir Anthony Kershaw said it was unfair to say that those who had interested themselves in the previous Bills, one of which was the zoo Bill, had been inspired by unworthy motives. "That is totally untrue. I have always been interested in animal welfare, and my concern was a legitimate and proper parliamentary exercise."

The principal honours are given to two former Labour ministers who have since left the party, Sir Richard Marsh and Mr Christopher Mayhew, who has unsuccessfully contested parliamentary elections as a Liberal, are created life peers.

Lord Boyle of Handsworth, the former Conservative Cabinet minister and now chairman of the Top Salaries Review Body, is made Companion of Honour, as is Mr Frederick Sange who has twice won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Among those receiving knighthoods are Harry Secombe, one of the original members of the Goon Show; Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of The Times from 1967-81; the Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, and Mr Sidney Nolan, the Australian painter. Celia Johnson, the actress, is made DBE. Among sporting honours is the MBE for Trevor Brooking, the West Ham player



Franca Rampi, the distraught mother of the trapped boy, after rescue hopes were set back.

Trapped boy critically ill after slipping farther down shaft

By Our Foreign Staff

Frascati, Italy, June 12.—A six-year-old boy with a heart condition trapped for more than 48 hours in a well was reported last night to be in a critical condition after he had slipped deeper down the shaft.

Two firemen succeeded in piercing the rock wall of the well at 11ft where they believed Alfredo Rampi was trapped only to find that he had slipped further down. One last ditch effort being considered was to lower a circus midge down the well shaft in an attempt to reach the boy.

A technician said that Alfredo appeared to be at least 196ft down but it could be more. Firemen said that the boy probably slipped because he fell into the well while trying to reach the bottom. He is believed to have injured an arm and a leg in the fall.

The well Alfredo fell into was dug recently in the grounds of a villa under construction only a few hundred yards from his home.

The 260-foot deep well wall still had to be lined with metal piping and its mouth was covered by three tables. One of the things gazing police was that the tables were still in position when the boy was located in the well.

But police believed it was possible one of the people who searched the area for Alfredo on Wednesday night might have pulled the tables back over the hole as a precaution after hearing nothing from the boy.

The boy's father, Signor Ferdinando Rampi, aged 40, an accountant, said the well was the first place he went to when Alfredo went missing. "To think that I heard a sigh of relief when I heard no response when I shouted down the well," he said. A policeman heard the boy's shouts from the well a few hours later.

The boy had been with his father talking to neighbours only 150 yards from his home before he went missing. He told his father he was going home, but apparently strayed across the nearby fields.

The parents moved to the outskirts of Frascati, three years ago for the sake of Alfredo's health. The boy had been suffering from a heart condition for the past four years.

Rescuers began digging a parallel shaft three yards away from the well on Thursday but they hit a bed of solid rock. A power drill was brought in but it took all of Thursday night to bore through. The rescuers had to go very slowly because although the rock is hard packed volcanic tuff there was a danger of the well caving in. After completing the parallel shaft to just below the trapped boy, the workers planned to dig a tunnel sloping slightly upward so that the boy could be pulled through it and up the new shaft with a minimal risk of cave-in.

Early on Friday morning two doctors monitoring Alfredo's condition said the boy was becoming weak. "His breathing is rough. He has stopped talking and he's just sobbing," Dr Evasio Fava said.

At 8.30 am on Friday morning, firemen said workers were trying to get through 6ft of solid rock. "If we get over this hurdle, we should be able to reach him in four hours," a technician said.

"My son is courageous and sensible, but he is not well, and I don't know how he is going to endure any longer," Signora Franca Rampi, screamed when Alfredo failed to respond to his father's call.

He spoke in complete sentences to rescue workers on Thursday night, but early on Friday he began crying softly, "Mama, Mama, Mama."

Doctors asked Alfredo's parents not to continue speaking to their son after he cried out: "Enough, I can't stand it any more." The doctors suddenly increased the flow of oxygen through a tube to the boy.

Dr Fava said that there appeared to be no immediate danger of the boy dehydrating although he was not certain if Alfredo could sustain water given to him through a tube.

Continued on back page, col 1

Channel Four and rising costs blamed for ITV's dim financial outlook

By David Hewson

Britain's commercial television companies, once described by the late Lord Thomson of Fleet as a licence to print money, have entered a new period of austerity.

Several have started to cease transmissions before midnight to avoid heavy overtime costs and others have postponed or cancelled programmes in the face of an unprecedented bleak financial outlook.

The companies blame soaring production costs and the price of setting up the new Channel Four operation for the pessimism within the industry.

But the broadcasting unions have taken a more cynical view. They point to the fact that the present ITV wage

agreement runs out at the end of this month.

The Independent Television Contractors' Association, which handles pay negotiations on behalf of the companies, has produced an internal memorandum which claims that company costs rose by 39 per cent from May last year to April this year. It claims that the setting up of Channel Four will cost the companies £90m, the formation of a new Welsh channel a further £20m, and another £15m will go in an increased levy to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

And, in figures disputed by the broadcasting unions, it claims that the average earnings of television technicians have

risen from £8,724 a year in 1979 to £14,935 this year; an increase of 71.4 per cent.

Although income from advertising has remained good, it has been rapidly overtaken by costs, affecting both large and small operators. Thames, one of the big five network programme makers, has asked for cuts of 10 per cent in the budgets of all its departments and cancelled the making of some planned programmes, while Mr K. A. Kilip, managing director of Channel, the country's smallest station, said: "The companies certainly are not crying wolf, they are in difficulties and unfortunately we are among them. One wonders if there is going to be a profit at all."

ITV fade-out, page 19

Disruption by civil servants is intensified

By Donald Macintyre

The Government took further regulatory steps against the Civil Service unions yesterday as industrial action intensified. Walkouts by air traffic control staff halted departures from Heathrow airport for five hours.

Departing holidaymakers and other airline passengers faced long delays and British Airways cancelled 100 European and domestic flights in one of the worst days of disruption at the airport since action by air traffic control staff began six weeks ago.

At the same time Inland Revenue management wrote to officers in charge of 139 tax collection offices demanding a report on work being done.

This was a preliminary to suspending staff responsible for not banking PAYE and national insurance cheques.

The move provoked an immediate walkout by members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation at Cambridge, though first signs were that elsewhere tax collection staff were following informal union advice.

In a separate development the Civil Service Department wrote to the Council of Civil Service Unions formally withdrawing its expected, from the Civil Service pay agreement, but also making it clear that early discussions were to begin on measures to scale down the work and staffing of the Pay Research Unit.

The council yesterday reacted sharply to the news that the work of the unit, which has traditionally determined Civil Service pay rates by comparing with outside industry, was to be curtailed. It said the work was "difficult to square" with the statement by Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, that comparisons would play a part in the future determination of Civil Service pay.

Union leaders meet on Thursday to discuss reports of the consultations within the nine Whitehall unions over whether civil servants should now be called out on strikes of a fortnight or more.

Union leaders are now acknowledging that financial pressure on them to end indefinite selective strikes, for which members are receiving pay, are increasing. The unions are now receiving in levy payment from members only about half the £500,000 a week which the unions are costing them.

Mr Gerry Gilman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said on BBC radio yesterday that he believed that the end of the phase of selective strikes was drawing near. But he added: "I am fairly confident that our members will face up to their responsibilities and that we will get a majority for an all-out strike."

As action by air traffic control staff at Heathrow, the West Drayton control centre and Manchester continued yesterday, Mr Roy Watts, chief executive of British Airways said that the Civil Service dispute had cost the airline at least £20 million.

The Prime Minister yesterday rejected an appeal from Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, for the Government to put the Civil Service pay dispute to arbitration (Our Political Editor writes).

Mr Murray, in a stern letter sent to Downing Street last Wednesday, accused the Government of being "high-handed" and "cavalier".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher in reply said she must regret that the Civil Service unions were continuing disruptive action. But she insisted that the Government's proposals offered a reasonable basis for a settlement.

Commenting on her letter to him about the dispute, Mr Murray said last night: "I am disappointed at the Prime Minister's response."

Council pays benefits, page 2

Poles drop five from Cabinet

Warsaw, June 12.—General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, dropped five Cabinet ministers today and proposed a considerable reconstruction of the government to tackle a severe economic crisis, which he said would worsen before it improved.

Mr Jerzy Bafia, the Justice Minister, who is also chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Mr Henryk Kisiel, the Deputy Prime Minister, were among the ministers to lose their jobs.

The Prime Minister, speaking to the Sejm (Parliament), criticized excessive bureaucracy caused by a proliferation of ministries and called for several important departments to be merged.

He said the Ministries of Mining and Energy, Agriculture and Forestry, and Metallurgy and Machine Industry should be amalgamated.

The Prime Minister's speech was dominated by a gloomy assessment of Poland's economic situation, but he also announced there would be a police crackdown on crime and tighter control over unofficial publications and duplicating machines.

Echoing fears raised by the Kremlin's written warning to Poland, General Jaruzelski said anti-Soviet activities would not be tolerated in Poland.

The Sejm session came after a crisis meeting of the Polish Communist Party Central Committee, which was called to consider the letter from Moscow demanding action to halt "counter-revolution".

All but one of the ministerial changes today were linked directly to the economic crisis, considered to be partly responsible for the Polish worker revolt last summer.

The Prime Minister said Mr Bafia, whose resignation had been demanded by sectors of the independent Solidarity trade union organization for many months, had stepped down at his own request.

Mr Kisiel, a former Finance Minister and one of the architects of the disastrous economic policies of the past decade, resigned.

The people of the tiny Iranian town of Golbaf, amid scenes of uncontrollable grief, buried their dead in the hundreds today as rescuers continued to pick through the wreckage caused by yesterday's earthquake.

The state radio reported in the evening that 1,400 bodies had been buried by relatives in the shattered town. Official estimates put the final death toll at more than 3,000 and perhaps as high as 5,000.

Scenes of the tragedy were shown briefly on Iranian television in the evening. Rescue workers could be seen picking their way carefully through huge mounds of rubble with stretchers. Others searched through the wreckage itself, mud brick by mud brick.

Some of the sturdier buildings were still standing but only a few. Where the crude mud houses had not collapsed entirely only one or two walls remained standing. Orphaned children stood in

the tree-lined streets, their faces covered in tears. One woman was crying hysterically.

By the evening rescue workers had picked their way through only half of the wrecked town, which lies 500 miles south-east of Tehran. It was not clear if rescuers had yet managed to reach surrounding villages also damaged by yesterday's earthquake, which registered between 6.7 and 6.9 on the Richter scale.

Virtually the whole of Golbaf was destroyed. Before the earthquake it had a population of about 10,000, so small it does not appear on most Iranian maps.

Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, speaking on television after making an inspection of the town, said there was an urgent need for bulldozers to help the rescue work. He said most of the towns people were killed while they were working, making rugs as a spare time occupation between farming.



Ulster escapers sentenced to life imprisonment

Four of the eight republican prisoners who escaped from Crumlin Road prison, Belfast, on Wednesday were jailed for life after being convicted in their absence of the murder of Captain Herbert Westmacott in the M60 machinegun trial. The two solicitors and a trainee solicitor detained after the escape were released without charges being made. Page 2

French Socialists are confident

The French Socialist Party enters the first round of the parliamentary elections tomorrow confident of success. The Socialists could obtain 37 per cent of the vote and so win an absolute majority in the new National Assembly. Page 6

Tapes in court decision

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, is standing firm against the general use of tape recordings of court proceedings in spite of reconsidering a clause in the Contempt of Court Bill. Page 3

Labour link vote

The traditionally non-political National and Local Government Officers' Association is to ballot its 800,000 members on affiliation to the Labour Party, the union's annual conference decided. Page 2

Test-tube baby

A mother who has a son aged nine is expecting a test-tube baby after treatment at the Cambridge clinic of Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards. Page 2

Home News 2, 3 Features 16 Services 18
Overseas News 6, 7 Gardening 13 Shoparound 15
Arts 11 Law Report 27 Sport 25-27
Bridge 12 Letters 17 TV & Radio 10, 11
Business 15-16 Obituary 28 Theatres etc 10, 11
Chess 12 Parliament 27 Travel 12
Court 13 Sale Room 18 25 Years Ago 38
Crossword 30 Sci Review 5-13 Weather 39
Events 30 Science 28 Wills 18

Science report, page 2; Personal, page 2; Times Information Service, back page

Full lists, pages 4 and 5

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Attorney General refuses to shift over court tapes

By Marcel Bertles, Legal Correspondent

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers QC, is standing firm against the general use of tape recordings of court proceedings despite indications during the committee stage of the Contempt of Court Bill that he would change his mind.

At the report stage of the Bill in the Commons next Tuesday, he will announce that he has decided not to amend the clause which bans tape recording, even by the press, solicitors, or the parties to the case, unless the judge specifically gives leave.

During the committee stage, in the face of reservations by fellow Conservatives, he had undertaken to reconsider the clause and because of that an Opposition amendment to allow tape recording of court proceedings without a judge's specific consent was withdrawn.

Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, said in committee: "Some of us on the Conservative benches will find it difficult not to support this amendment, or at least to abstain." He asked the Attorney General to think again.

Mr Keith Best, Conservative MP for Anglesley, pointed out that tape recordings were used elsewhere and asked: "Why should they not be used, more or less as a right, so long as the publication and broadcast of them is inhibited?"

Reading the report on the committee stage on the Bill, it is clear that there was a general feeling that there was no objection to using tape recordings purely for recording purposes, although not for broadcast.

The Attorney General's decision to keep the clause unamended is therefore bound to be seen by the Opposition as a broken promise.

Although he had made it clear that he was not in favour of a wide-ranging right to record court proceedings, it was thought by Opposition members of the committee that he would propose a draft that would allow the press and solicitors to use tapes.

An amendment has now been put down for the report stage that would allow recordings to be made, though not of proceedings in camera or in chambers (except by the solicitors in the case) provided the tapes were not broadcast or published.

Sir Michael's intention is to meet criticism of the clause by undertaking to issue a circular prohibiting the use of tapes to grant permission to use tape recorders liberally.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday: "The Attorney General has reneged on an undertaking. Members of the committee clearly expected the clause to be changed, she said.

Better news for opponents of the Contempt of Court Bill is that the Attorney General has not been able to draw up a comprehensive list of those inferior courts and tribunals in respect of which the laws of contempt would apply. After his promise to the committee the clause dealing with inferior courts will be scrapped.

Healey looks back

Treasury rifts get a public airing

By Peter Hennessy

Deep divisions among Treasury civil servants about the way the British economy should be managed will be dissected publicly in a radio broadcast tomorrow night by the former and fondly remembered ministerial chief, Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1974 to 1979.

Speaking on No Minister, to be transmitted on BBC Radio 4 at 7 pm tomorrow, Mr Healey declares during a discussion on the nature of Civil Service power: "I would say of all departments, the one which has the least coherent view of its role is the Treasury."

"It may have been true in the 10 years after the war, that all Treasury officials knew exactly how the country should be run, but, in my experience, none of them know now."

"They are deeply divided on many of the central issues. You will find monetarist officials, people who are neo-Keynesians, people who are pragmatists of one sort or another. I will say the only constant thing in the Treasury is a desire to see that the figures add up, and that is not always a first priority for the ministers."

Interviewed by Mr Hugo Young, editor of The Sunday Times, in the first of six programmes on the Civil Service, Mr Healey says Whitehall is not monolithic, departments disagree and some fight through the ages like the Minis-

try of Defence with both the Treasury and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

"I think that a minister who complains that his civil servants are too powerful is either a weak minister or an incompetent one," Mr Healey adds.

His remarks about the Treasury will bring scant comfort to its officials who, judged by historical standards, have a rough time with the present team of Conservative ministers in the sense that much of their advice has been disregarded.

Five permanent secretaries interviewed by Mr Young all reject the view advanced in the programme by Mr Wedgwood Benn, former Secretary of State for Energy, that: "The deal the Civil Service offers a minister is this: if you do what we want you to do, we will help you publicly to pretend you are implementing the manifesto on which you were elected."

Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Energy, comments: "I think it is a rather clever proposition and I suppose there may be a grain of truth in it. But I am not sure that any serious civil servant would actually approach his work in that frame of mind."

However, Sir Patrick Nairne, who retires next month as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, concedes: "It is often said that power does lie in having the information."

Man jailed for Hollis raid

From Our Correspondent, Bristol

An unemployed painter and decorator who robbed the home of Lady Hollis, the widow of Sir Roger Hollis, the former MI5 chief, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison by Bristol Crown Court yesterday. Paul Wrixon, aged 26, of no fixed address, was charged with burglary and of going equipped for burglary.

The Court was told that Mr Wrixon and a juvenile had read in newspapers that Lady Hollis

had gone into hiding after allegations that her late husband had been a KGB double agent, and that her house was in Catcott near Bridgwater, Somerset. But the two were caught by police officers keeping watch on the house.

Mr Wrixon was sentenced to two years for burglary, six months to run consecutively for going equipped for burglary and 18 months to run consecutively for being in breach of a suspended sentence.

NEW BALLET COMPANY IN SUSSEX

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

British Ballet Theatre, a medium-scale dance company, has been started in the South-east. Based at the Adeline Genée Theatre at East Grinstead, West Sussex, it has been established by the former artistic director and many of the former dancers from the Dublin City Ballet.

Miss Janet Lewis, artistic director of the new company, said yesterday that she had returned to England after a change of policy at the Dublin City Ballet; 13 of the dancers had accompanied her.

The new company of 20 dancers plans to give three seasons a year at East Grinstead, and then tour theatres in the south for a further 20 weeks. The first season will be in October.

FARES CUT

British Rail is to cut fares on many trains between London and Glasgow by more than half. A £20 return is being offered on four daytime trains and one overnight express. The normal second class return fare is £51.50.

Father jailed for attacks on 10 week twins

A father who was said to have inflicted horrifying injuries on his 10-week twin sons was jailed yesterday.

Phillip Anderson, aged 21, a mini-cab driver of Sydenham Hill Estate, Sydenham, south London, was jailed for 15 months after being found guilty at Inner London Crown Court of wilfully neglecting his son, Jonathan, and wilfully assaulting the twin brother, James.

The court was told that the twins suffered appalling injuries during November and December last year. When Jonathan was admitted to Guy's Hospital with a suspected broken leg, he was also



Photograph by John Player

Mr Roy Jenkins face to face with a resident of Warrington yesterday as he began his by-election campaign there. His reception during an hour's tour was not uniformly friendly. Mrs Elsie Richardson, a bus driver's wife, told him: "You should get back to Labour. You can't have it all ways." But the Social Democrats' front runner remained unruffled, waving politely at building workers who jeered from 40ft

high scaffolding. And he did receive support. Mrs Josephine Barker of Higham Avenue, Warrington, who normally supports Labour, said: "I will vote for him because it's time we had something done for this town. He won't win but it will give Labour and the Conservatives a scare at the next election." A motorist pulled up and offered an outstretched hand to Mrs Jenkins, shouting: "All the best, Roy."

Mr Jenkins, who said he was getting to know the town better and was not on "an electrifying, flesh-pressing visit", will be back next week to hold political surgeries. Later he said he expected Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to speak in Warrington in his support during the by-election campaign. The Liberals have agreed not to stand in Warrington and they have said they will actively support Mr Jenkins.

IN BRIEF

Poison drums on island beaches

Canisters containing liquid which can maim or possibly kill if it penetrates the skin have been washed up on 14 miles of Wight beaches. Anyone splashed by the liquid is advised to go immediately to the nearest hospital.

Firemen wearing protective clothing have removed more than 12 cans and drums from the beaches. Some are stamped Bayer, the name of a German drug company. It is believed they have been swept from a ship.

NF woman fined £200

Mrs Irene Nobbs, aged 37, of Dartford, a National Front supporter, was fined £200 by Gravesend magistrates yesterday after admitting threatening behaviour at an election meeting at Gravesend, Kent, in April. Stephen Brown, aged 21, of Tunbridge Wells, was fined £300 for abusive behaviour.

Hunt for rapist

Police suspect that a man who raped a girl hitch-hiker at Knifepoint in Wales on Wednesday afternoon may be responsible for similar attacks elsewhere in Britain. Forces throughout Britain were cooperating in a search for the man aged 40 to 45. He was driving a green Suzuki Talbot with a cream interior.

Murder charge

Michael Frankum, aged 19, of Wealdstone, north London, was remanded in custody until June 19 by Harrow magistrates yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs Margaret Cross, aged 71, who was found dead at her home in Wealdstone last week.

Farmers rebutted

Farmers have given up hope of receiving state compensation for animals lost in the blizzards in April and crops destroyed in the floods in May. The National Farmers' Union said it had received a second rebuttal from the Government in its claim for aid.

Dockers resume work

Liverpool dockers returned to work yesterday after their third 24-hour strike in a fortnight. The 3,500 dockers are protesting at delays in annual pay talks. Union negotiators are expected to meet port employers next week.

Top BBC TV post

Mr Christopher Capron, aged 45, assistant head of BBC Television's Current Affairs, has been appointed head of the department from July 1. He succeeds Mr John Gau, who is leaving to become an independent producer.

SDP claims union members' support

By Our Political Staff

The Social Democratic Party is increasingly winning the support of individual trade unionists, who know that the Labour Party is irrelevant. Mr William Rodgers, one of the leaders of the SDP, said last night.

Mr Rodgers, speaking in Leicester, said that union leaders should take a good hard look at themselves. They were guilty men, many were out of touch with their members, and few were properly elected by those they claimed to represent.

"They wring their hands at the decline and fall of the Lab-

our Party but they must take the blame. Their spineless leadership in industrial matters led to the chaos of the winter of discontent that destroyed Mr Callaghan's government. Their arrogant show of political muscle has resulted in an electoral college which has encouraged the antics of Tony Benn."

Mr Rodgers said that in 1979 almost half the trade unionists had declined to vote Labour. In Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, last night, Mr Eric Heffer, a member of Labour's national executive committee, said that the political forces of the establishment were hoping

the SDP would sufficiently confuse the electorate to keep Labour out of office at the next election.

He said that the SDP's ideas added up to a mild version of conservatism, with the added ingredient of the demand for proportional representation.

The SDP, Mr Heffer said, was a media creation. "It has no real roots among the people but for a period it will be a nuisance to Labour, until it is thoroughly seen through for what it is, a party designed to halt Labour's progress towards a just democratic socialist society."

Poussin export licence curb angers duke

By Frances Gibb

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has withheld for three months the export licence for a painting by Nicolas Poussin which was sold in April by the Duke of Devonshire at Christie's for £1,815,000 (including buyer's premium).

The decision, based on the unanimous recommendation of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, is to give British museums a chance to match the purchase price. If any succeeds by September 12 the painting will stay in Britain.

The Duke of Devonshire last night attacked the decision as despicable. "The reviewing committee, and through them the Government, have behaved absolutely appallingly. This picture was offered to the National Gallery and every major provincial gallery in the country and they all said 'no'."

The delay would mean that a total of five months had elapsed since the sale. "And who pays the interest all this time? This money is not needed to pay for racehorses or gambling debts; it is to create a trust to keep Chatsworth going for the nation", he said.

Three days ago, the duke

issued a High Court writ against Wildenstein's, the international firm of art dealers, which bought the work "Holy Family with the Infant St John" on behalf of two Californian museums, the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Norton Simon Foundation.

The dealers have still not paid the duke for the work which he sold to endow a charitable foundation to run Chatsworth, his family home. Wildenstein's maintain the deal was subject to an export licence being granted.

The Chatsworth House Trust says that was a clear agreement involving a payment of £550,000 in 28 days and of the balance in 90 days. It is estimated the duke is losing more than £4,000 investment income a week.

The Office of Arts and Libraries explained yesterday: "In considering the length of stop, the committee was aware that the painting had already been offered to various public collections prior to being sent to auction, but noted that the price at which it had been offered appeared to be substantially higher than that at which it was subsequently sold."

MPs ask Whitelaw to let Pakistani woman stay

By a Staff Reporter

Six MPs, five of them members of the Shadow Cabinet, have called on Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to withdraw his appeal against a tribunal decision to allow a Pakistani-born woman to stay in Britain.

The Home Office is protesting against the ruling of an immigration appeals tribunal last July in favour of Mrs Nasira Begum, who has been living in Manchester for the past five years. It claims that her marriage, which has broken down, was one of convenience.

The Labour MP, Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP for Manchester Ardwick, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Birmingham Spark-

brook, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP for Leeds, South, Mr Eric Varley, MP for Chesterfield, Mr Neil Kinnock, MP for Bedford, and Mr Andrew Bennett, MP for Stockport, North, say that Mr Whitelaw has time to adopt another course of action.

Mr Kaufman, who is Mrs Begum's MP, has already asked the Home Secretary to drop the appeal for humanitarian reasons. His request was rejected because, the Home Office said, it was important to clarify the points of law which had arisen.

But the MPs maintain it is open to the Home Secretary to appeal on points of law

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US Namibia visit helps parties with Pretoria ties

From Eric Marsden, Windhoek, June 12

The American Government mission led by Mr William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State, spent most of today meeting representatives of Namibian internal political parties, thus recognizing them as separate entities involved in the search for a peaceful settlement.

This, more than what was said at the talks, is regarded here as the main significance of the visit, because it reversed the stand taken by the United Nations that the internal parties have no standing in the negotiations and are puppets of South Africa.

The Geneva conference in January collapsed because the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the ruling party in the Namibia National Assembly, was refused equal status with the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) and was able to attend the conference only as part of the South African Government delegation.

In April the Rev Peter Kalangua, the DTA president, was invited to address the United Nations Security Council by America, Britain and France, but was denied a hearing by a majority vote of the council.

Today, Mr Kalangua led his party in the 80 minutes of talks with the mission. He said Mr Clark made no specific proposals and was not prepared to say what American policy was on Namibia, but Mr Kalangua said he got the impression that "they will work out something".

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, told the visitors that a settlement could not be based on the present Security Council Resolution 435. A United Nations military force to supervise the election was not acceptable. He added that it was unfair to expect the DTA

to take part in an election so long as Swapo was regarded by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Namibian people, and while Mr Martti Ahtisaari remained the United Nations commissioner for the territory.

Mr Mudge called on the Americans to take dramatic action to revise the resolution. On minority guarantees, he believed to be one of the elements of the American initiative, he said an elected constituent assembly should be forced to include guarantees of democracy and non-alignment.

The DTA issued full texts of its statements and memoranda to the mission. This ended a two-day news-silence since Mr Clark arrived in Cape Town accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

Several smaller parties told the American mission that they disagreed with the DTA and supported the continued involvement of the United Nations in preparations for independence. They included, surprisingly, a five-man team representing the internal wing of Swapo, which has kept a low profile in recent months.

Mr Clark remained silent on his arrival in Windhoek, saying only that his talks with the South African Government in Cape Town had been constructive.

Mr R. P. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, arrived later, having stayed behind for further consultations with Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

He said last night that obstacles still remained, particularly over the role of United Nations forces which could mean an amendment to Resolution 435. But in Windhoek he said there were no impediments to progress in the discussions with the Americans.

Mailed fist of Kremlin displayed to Russians

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 12

Pravda today published the full text of the toughly-worded letter sent to the Polish Communist Party. This unusual step seems to have been provoked by the widespread leaking of the letter's contents in Warsaw.

Its publication here gave ordinary Russians first-hand evidence of the anger and concern within the Soviet leadership at what is happening in Poland, and left them in no doubt that Moscow is running out of patience with the Polish party and its leaders.

All public communications with fellow members of the Warsaw Pact are couched in clichés about fraternal friendship and solidarity, but today Russians have a rare chance to glimpse the mailed fist behind the velvet mask.

The letter, similar to one sent to the Czechoslovak party four days before the Soviet invasion in 1968, was not intended for publication and the Russians appear to be very angry at having their hand forced by Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader.

There is evidence that Moscow is far from pleased at the outcome of the Polish Central Committee meeting. Almost nothing was said in the press here about the discussions, which is unusual for an important meeting of a fraternal party. No mention has been made publicly of the Polish leaders' determination to stick to their reformist course.

Moscow was probably hoping that Mr Kania would be ousted by Polish hardliners. Today Tass said that in spite of the Polish Central Committee's promise that people spreading subversive propaganda would be brought to account, Samizdat (Home-produced) leaflets with "dirty slanderous inventions" were still being distributed.

The report, like several from appear in the overseas service of Tass. Such statements, whose every word is now authorized only at the highest level, are intended mainly for the Poles and for the Soviet media.



Mr Haig leaves Government House after visiting Sir Murray MacLehose (centre), Governor of Hongkong.

Haig warns Moscow to leave Poland alone

Hongkong, June 12.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, today issued a new warning to Moscow against attempting any repression in Poland.

Mr Haig, who is here preparing for talks with Chinese leaders in Peking starting on Sunday, summoned reporters to attack what he repeatedly described as a very threatening letter from the Kremlin to leaders of the Polish Communist Party.

He said the letter, warning the Warsaw leaders they must do more to curb the reformist drive, had raised the level of tension despite an apparent absence of new military preparations.

Mr Haig added: "Any external or internal repression

from the Soviet Union will have profound and lasting effects."

Mr Haig was asked today if his reference to internal repression was a suggestion that Polish authorities should not themselves repress the reform movement. He said he would not presume to interfere in internal Polish affairs but there were several options short of direct military intervention which could constitute Soviet interference.

Such intervention, he said, would have an impact on the full range of East-West relations, including the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Disputing a statement by Mr Brezhnev that preliminary talks had not begun, Mr Haig said high-ranking United

States and Soviet officials had been talking in Washington.

The aim was to prepare for his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, at the United Nations in late September. —Reuters

Peking: Two days before Mr Haig's arrival here, the Communist Party has warned that United States arms sales to Taiwan could sour relations between Peking and Washington (David Bonavia writes).

"This is a stupid move which has no future," a commentary said in the party organ, the People's Daily. How can this fall to cause damage to Chinese-American strategic relations?"

In recent years China has tended to overlook routine arms sales to Taiwan by the United States, but the proposal

to supply the island with advanced fighter aircraft has

roused a raw nerve here. Recalling that some American public figures had proposed the sale of advanced military equipment to the People's Republic in exchange for the continuation of unimpeded arms sales to Taiwan, the commentary said: "These would not be advanced arms anyway. They do not sell really advanced arms."

He went on to attack the idea of even-handed arms sales to China and Taiwan. "To introduce some foreign technology is helpful as the self-reliant construction of modernized national defence, but if foreign countries do not supply advanced technology, China will carry out the modernization of its defence as in the past."

UN admits paying for press publicity

From Bernard Nossiter, New York, June 12

Despite repeated denials, the United Nations now says it has at least eight of its agencies have contributed to subsidies for foreign newspapers and have published articles reflecting the organization's views on economic aid.

The agencies, according to confidential documents, have given \$60,000 (\$30,000 in cash and services) to the controversial project, a fraction of the \$125m donated by Mr Ryoichi Sasaki, a Japanese businessman.

Mr Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Secretary-General for Public Information, said he did not know of the contributions until he was asked about them. In press briefings, published letters and interviews, Mr Akashi had claimed all the funds came from a Japanese donor.

United Nations officials, according to one of the documents, had promised to give money to the project as long ago as 1978. The same document quoted Mr Kenneth Dazdie, a senior official, as saying that the plan would create a direct link with newspapers, including editors, that would lead to stronger co-operation between the organization and newspapers, which were so influential in guiding public opinion.

Mr Dazdie, from Ghana, is Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation. He is second in the hierarchy to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General.

The project involved 16 newspapers who printed supplements starting in mid-1979. The supplements were not labelled as advertising nor carried any editorial content. The fund has now been exhausted, but the United Nations is seeking to replenish it.

Of the newspapers, one, the Journal do Brasil, declined to take any money. The other 15 received \$432,000 in cash. The largest recipients were Ashai Shikun and Morone, each of which received \$43,000.

The rest of the fund paid for quarterly meetings, most in European cities, where editors, their representatives and United Nations officials discussed future issues. The fund has now been exhausted, but the United Nations is seeking to replenish it.

Mr Elliot Abrams, the American Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, said the project violated journalistic ethics. He also warned the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) against its plan to impose licensing and a code of behaviour for journalists.

United Nations officials who took part in the planning of the supplements said that Dr Waldheim was a significant force. One aide said he was putting pressure on the agencies to come up with the money. The confidential document describing the project's birth is an account of a meeting of agency heads on October 31, 1978. It shows that many promised contributions but not all delivered. Mr Henry Labouisse, then head of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), was reported to have certain reservations. He was known to believe that it was improper for the United Nations to give newspapers money, and Unicef did not do so.

The United Nations records are incomplete, but several divisions provided parts of the financial story. Mr Warwick Stuart, of the trust fund for special public information activities, could account for only three gifts: \$5,000 from the International Civil Aviation Organization in 1979; \$5,000 from the United Nations Development Fund in 1980; and \$10,000 from the United Nations Environment Programme in 1980 and 1981.

Leila Doss, director of the division for economic and social information, added two more: \$2,000 from the International Labour Organization; and \$5,000 from the World Health Organization, both in 1979. In addition, World Bank officials said they provided \$10,000 in 1979 and a spokesman for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization said it gave \$3,000. Finally, Mr Joseph Mehan, of Unesco, said his agency provided translation, interpretation, secretaries and other services to the directors' meetings worth \$20,000 in 1979. Mr Mehan said he same services were given the next year but no estimate was made of their worth.

Mr Akashi's predecessor, Mr Genichi Akashi, raised the bulk of the money from Mr Sasaki, the Japanese head of organized powerboat racing, the sport that draws the heaviest betting in Japan. Mr Akashi frequently proposed that only United Nations agencies contributing to the fund should be consulted on an examination of the supplements shows that this rule was not followed.

New Afghan premier will boost Karmal's power

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, June 12

The power struggle in Afghanistan's ruling party has taken a significant turn with the appointment of a new Prime Minister. President Babrak Karmal has given the post to Saira Ali Kishmand, a close colleague.

It is, effectively, a new post because Mr Karmal has until now been President, Prime Minister and party chief. The appointment of a Prime Minister, as well as other changes in the top echelons of the party, has strengthened the position of Mr Karmal's minority Parcham group over the Khalq faction in the ruling party.

Brutal and murderous feuding between the two groups has characterized the Kabul regime since the Russians occupied Afghanistan and Mr Karmal became President in December 1979.

The Khalqis, who had the ascendancy during the Tokari and Amin regimes, which preceded Mr Karmal's, have been

trying to win back their power. They wanted Assadullah Sarwari, former deputy Prime Minister, to have the premiership. But last year Mr Karmal posted Mr Sarwar to Mongolia as Ambassador.

After their occupation of the country the Russians hoped that Parchamites and Khalqis would settle their differences. Considering the bitterness of the struggle between the two, that hope must by now have died. In the change, Mr Abdurashid Aryan, a Khalq deputy Prime Minister, has been dropped. Mr Karmal's brother, Mahmoud Barysai, has been appointed to the Central Committee secretariat.

Mrs Asahita Kuchibad, for some time a close colleague of President Karmal, has lost her position as Education Minister, but this is of no significance because she has important roles in the Revolutionary Council and in the embryonic National Fatherland Front.

Parties give support to Spadolini

From John Earle, Rome, June 12

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, today got off to an encouraging start in his efforts to form a new Italian Government. It will be the forty-first since the war and the first not to be headed by a Christian Democrat for 35 years.

After seeing leaders of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist parties, he said he had received indications of support from the first two. He planned an emergency programme limited to certain essential points for dealing with the grave moral and economic crisis gripping the country.

Senator Spadolini's consultations, however, are still at an early stage, and he may not succeed in drawing up a programme and allocating ministerial portfolios before local elections on June 21 affecting nine million voters.

The outgoing Government, headed by Signor Arnaldo Forlani, was overwhelmed by revelations about the extent to which leading figures in political and public life had allowed themselves to become enmeshed in the affairs of the clandestine masonic group, P2.

Fishermen arrested by N Korea

From Jacqueline Reditt, Seoul, June 12

Twenty-one South Korean fishermen have been captured and their 48-ton fishing vessel seized by North Korean coastguards, according to a statement issued today by the South Korean National Fisheries Administration (NFA).

The NFA said the men were returning to the port of Incheon about 15 miles due west of Seoul yesterday and in a thick sea mist had strayed in the direction of North Korean waters. The NFA emphasized, however, that the fishermen were not actually in North Korean territory when they were arrested.

The NFA urged North Korea to return the fishermen immediately on humanitarian grounds. There have been numerous incidents involving South Korean fishermen seized by the North Korean Navy.

Since the end of the Korean war in 1953, the South Koreans say, 3,531 of their fishermen have been captured and 468 are still being held in North Korea. Last month 19 South Korean fishermen were released by the North after spending 254 days in captivity.

War of words at Madrid conference

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 12

The United States accused the Soviet Union of interfering in the European Security Conference in Madrid today of carrying out an unprecedented military build-up while talking peace, and of practising political and military intimidation in Poland.

In a speech crammed with figures reflecting the Soviet military might, Mr Max Kampelman, the head of the United States delegation, replied to what he called a virulent attack from the Soviet Union and several of its allies last Wednesday. Soviet representatives had claimed that American insistence on the human rights commitments in the Helsinki Pact of 1975 represented

an interference in Moscow's internal affairs.

Replying to Mr Kampelman, Mr Leonid Ilyechin, the head of the Soviet delegation, said the United States was engaged in a campaign to make his country the "bugbear" of Europe.

The reference to Poland by Mr Kampelman, who did not name the country but left no doubt about its identity, brought a response from a Polish delegate.

The Polish diplomat claimed the Mr Kampelman's objective was to put Eastern European countries in a bad light and cover up an arms build-up by the United States. An East

German representative said the United States was trying to continue the confrontation between East and West.

Informed Western diplomatic sources said the rough language on both sides was not expected to prevent agreement being reached on the text of a final document.

Secret bargaining sessions between the most powerful nations are believed to be making some headway. The text of a number of paragraphs of the proposed final document are reported to have won tentative acceptance. The main difficulty lies in the matter of holding a subsequent conference on security and disarmament.

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Saturday Review

Street-wise

William Klein and the photographer's eye

by John Heilpern

William Klein's photographs, like Klein himself, never quite seemed to belong. Perhaps in his dreams he secretly wanted them to, feeling it unjust that his work hadn't been widely enough recognized. Yet his pictures, which began as a furious protest against the establishment, influenced a whole generation of photographers, and the assumed cockiness of the man would disguise what bitterness he felt for he took some pleasure in remaining an outsider.

Among modern photographers, it could be that he is the joker in the pack. Without formal training, he set out to discover a way of taking pictures and invented a prototype. A nonconformist, a displaced person, he is a man of enormous talent and enormous defensiveness. At times he can remind you of the middle-aged hip photographer portrayed by Dennis Hopper in Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*, a 60s figure, egotistical, and maddening. At other times, he can appear so boyish and enthusiastic, particularly about photography, that he seems more like Luke Skywalker going "Gee whiz!" at what the world contains.

In many ways the reputation of Klein, an American living in Paris, is similar to that of the highly regarded Robert Frank, a European living in America. It's now largely forgotten that Frank's classic work, *The Americans*, was dismissed at first by most critics and intellectuals. Klein's book *New York*, which established his reputation in Europe, has never been published in America.

Klein returned to the United States from his adopted country, France, for eight months in 1954-55, publishing *New York* in 1956. Frank, a Swiss expatriate, travelled through America in 1955 and 1956. In different ways, both men rebelled against the consciously elegant and beautiful. Both took a tough look at America — though Frank was wry and could be distant, whereas Klein was violent and personal. Frank used mostly one camera, one lens, one technique; Klein experimented with flash, wide-angle, grab shots, abstraction, blur, close-up, accidents, deformations, harsh printing, special layouts, and inking. Frank was concerned with showing America as never before, Klein with ways of showing it as never before.

Both men were later to abandon photography for films, as if photography had become an outdated profession, like pearl diving.

One of the ironies of Klein's career is that it was *Vogue* magazine that helped to finance his so-called barbaric New York pictures (though *Vogue* didn't publish them). While Klein was photographing New York, he began a decade of work taking glamorous but innovative fashion pictures for *Vogue*. Only photographs, it seems, can move with ease between salon and street and battlefield. Just as Klein's pictures rarely include a still life, his own life and variable career were often on the move — sometimes for the better, at other times to the point of self-destruction.

He has a knack of offending people, particularly those who might help him. He possesses a breezy combination of principle and opportunism. A maverick by nature, Klein puts up a show of taking the rough with the smooth, as if to take life and the tangled subject of photography too seriously would be to betray the street-wise image he likes to project. "Photography — it's no big deal," he likes to say in his hip way, while giving the impression of half hoping that he's wrong. It isn't that he is frivolous about photography. He prefers to demystify it, which is refreshing.

His pictures were first criticized as the rough work of an amateur street photographer. Yet his deliberate antitechnique has in itself become adopted as a technique, and the pictures, far from being amateur, are rooted in Klein's early artistic training in France with Fernand Léger, the first painter to confront modern urban reality.

"In the 1950s I couldn't find an American publisher for my New York pictures," he says. "Every-one I showed them to said, 'Ech! This isn't New York — too ugly, too seedy, too one-sided.' They said, 'This isn't photography.' Even today, when Manhattan is frequently romanticized on film, Klein's pictures strike some as too violent (although no one could claim that New York isn't violent). In fact, violence is to be found less in Klein's subjects, more in the way he photographed them.

His pictures there are reflections of himself — hybrids of the uncompromising and expedient, aggressiveness and fun, innocence and confusion within the smart guy.

In the best of Klein's pictures, the more you look, the more you find. When he's being overmanipulative and pushy, when the camouflaged insecurity of the



man comes to the surface, there's an imposed theatricality. But when he's improvising from the gut, working at the very edge of his intuition and knowledge, the outcome takes on the unique characteristics of "a Klein picture."

When I first visited Klein at his home in Paris, a terrorist bomb had only a few days before destroyed a student restaurant on the ground floor. The building was still guarded by police. No one had been killed, but several people were left fighting for their lives. When I asked Klein about it, he said that his wife was among the first on the scene and she did what she could, holding the injured in her arms.

"She managed to stop some of the panic," he explained. "There was blood all over the place, but she helped out."

"And you?" I asked.

"You want to know?" he replied, looking edgy. "I took pictures. My first instinct was to grab a camera."

In Klein's film *Qui êtes-vous, Polly Maggoo?* an empty-headed model suddenly says to the cameraman filming her: "The end of the world could come tomorrow and all you'd do is film it."

"She wasn't so dumb," said Klein when I mentioned the scene to him.

Then what did he think was his responsibility to the people he photographed?

"I didn't know what else to do. I had to do something. Frankly, I couldn't bear to hold someone's bloody head in my arms. I wouldn't have been much help. But the pictures did have some use. They were used to raise money for the victims. Maybe it was a sick thing to do, to take those pictures. But you know something? The wounded became obsessed by them, as if it were proof they lived to tell the tale. They kept asking me for the pictures."

What of his responsibility to other subjects — the New Yorkers he had photographed with a vengeance, for example?

"In New York I took responsibility for the people I photographed. I felt I knew them — the people, the way they relate to each other, the streets, the buildings, the city. And I tried to make sense of it all. I just photographed what I saw, though it's true I used the camera as a weapon in New York. In Tokyo it was more of a mask, a disguise. I had only the vaguest clue to what was going on. I wasn't there to judge anything. I was an outsider and felt pretty uncomfortable sometimes. Have you ever eaten an official Japanese dinner for four hours on your knees? It was different in New York. In a way it's true I had a lot of old scores to settle. I was involved. According to the Henri Cartier-Bresson scriptures, you're not to intrude

or editorialize, but I don't see how that's possible or why it should be. I loved and hated New York. Why shut up about it?"

But he manipulated New Yorkers and others?

"Not always. We're not completely *brut*, you know. I thought people could be provoked to pose or play a role in some situations. Why not? People have posed for portraits for centuries. When I was a kid in New York, if some tough kid caught you looking at him he'd say, 'Hey! What are you looking at?' If you said, 'I'm looking at you,' he'd say, 'Oh, yeah!' If you said, 'I'm not looking at you,' he'd say, 'Why not?' Either way you were in trouble. In rough neighbourhoods in New York it doesn't do to show you see certain people. It's better not to look. So if you point a camera at a stranger, you're almost breaking a tradition of not getting involved."

"Yet in a way, the camera erases involvement. It's accepted. In another way, it could be worse — a provocation and a threat. But generally, the people I photographed in New York seemed flattered. If I manipulated them sometimes, they didn't seem to think they should mind. Elsewhere, if I'd get people to clown around with me, like people in Italy to pose in a hierarchical Roman way, I think that could be a valid picture. They're telling us something about themselves."

If a photographer provokes a picture, what is the picture really showing except the results of the provocation?

"Rather than catching people unaware, they show the face they want to show. Unposed, caught unaware, they might reveal ambiguous expressions, brows creased in vague internal contemplation, illegible, perhaps meaningless. Why not allow the subject the possibility of revealing his attitude towards life, his neighbour, even the photographer? Both ways are valid to me. In any case, very often people did things I couldn't have organized or imagined. A mother points a toy gun at her child's temple. Maybe I

Above:
New York, 1954:
poor kids
in dirty clothes,
love, a smile
and mock violence.
Klein saw
all this and more
as the
shutter clicked,
and he shared
their moment
of pleasure.

Right: Tokyo, 1961:
Klein
movie poster

asked her to do it. I honestly forget. But let's say I did, out of some perverse inspiration. At the same time, though, she holds the child's hand in the most tender, touching way. The way a subject reacts to the camera can create a kind of happening. Why pretend the camera isn't there? Why not use it? Maybe people will reveal themselves as violent or tender, crazed or beautiful. But in some way they reveal who they are. They will have taken a self-portrait."

Later, in discussing how meaningful such images can really be, Klein remembered this incident: While playing tennis, he was suddenly called away to a café next door to take a phone call. He was feeling good, feeling athletic, and had been playing good tennis. As he ran down the street to take the call, he passed a mirror. He was feeling trim and fit, but in the mirror he caught sight of what he describes as a lump of aging flesh — the image of himself. It was the strangest sensation. He was feeling great

but he didn't look great, feeling one way but looking another. The question is, then, how much meaning can there be in any image? Behind anyone's eyes might be one truth, but the surface image doesn't reveal it. Photographers like to say that the surface is the reality — but is it?

"So a picture can be completely wrong?" Klein began to laugh. "But who's taking the picture? Take the image of myself in the mirror. I was running. Maybe I was annoyed by the telephone call, or worried. Maybe people I didn't see in the mirror were staring in the background or remained indifferent. The image in the mirror might not have told the whole story, but perhaps something was worth recording. But okay — say I take a picture of a man who looks ridiculous but is really a Nobel Prize winner. So what can I do? A camera isn't an X-ray machine. It can do lots of things, but it can do no more than it can do. It can show what things look like, not necessarily what they are. Perhaps people are pretty close to what they look like. A photograph can at least add something to the dossier. Maybe the image is just sad, or a document, or a shape, or something that triggers off many thoughts. But a photograph isn't a page from a novel. It's a photograph. It can be anything."

For Klein, much of what is wrong with criticism of photography is that it attempts to define what a photograph must be. How else, one wonders, can photography establish a scale of values? But for Klein critics (as well as certain photographers, from Alfred Stieglitz to Cartier-Bresson) limit the possibilities of photography by trying to categorize and define it. For example, in *La chambre claire*, the last book Roland Barthes wrote before he died, the celebrated French critic and intellectual discussed a Klein picture. It was the picture of a child and a gun, and Barthes liked it. But Klein, who likes the picture too, doesn't like what Barthes had to say about it.

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was when I was growing up, could have meant danger when I was their age. I see that, and insane New York, the love, the mock violence, the smile, the head cut off, the warm September morning, and what a kick they get out of the picture being taken and I of taking it. I see all this, and more, but Barthes isn't all that interested in what I see or what I've done. He's not listening to me — only to himself. Anyway, Barthes and many critics, even Sontag, talk about photography, not about photographers. Like Malraux talks about France, not about Frenchmen."

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"I liked Cartier-Bresson's pictures," Klein explains, "but I didn't like his set of rules. So I reversed them. I thought his view that photography must be objective was nonsense. Because the photographer who pretends he's wiping all the slates clean in the name of objectivity doesn't exist. How can photography be noncommittal? Cartier-Bresson chooses to photograph this subject instead of that, he blows up another shot of the subject, and he chooses another one for publication. He's making decisions and choices every second. I thought, if you're doing that, make it show."

So Klein consciously used blur in some of his photographs. But what if someone believes that blurred photographs are unsatisfactory, if only the reason that one can't see what's there?

"I'd say that such a person won't let the camera express itself. He's prejudiced. A camera can record the passage of time, if only for a fraction of a second. Why say it shouldn't? Besides, if you look carefully at life, you see blur. Shake your hand. Blur is a part of life. But why must a photograph be a mirror? Cartier-Bresson decrees that it is incorrect to use a wide-angle lens or to deform in any way. Only the 50-millimetre lens is supposed to be right, and a whole generation of photographers believe it. Most things I did with photography are considered acceptable today — except maybe this use of a wide-angle. It just seemed more normal to me than the 50-millimetre lens. You could even say the 50-millimetre is an imposition of a limited point of view. But neither lens is really normal or correct. Because in life we see out of two eyes, whereas the camera has only one. So whatever lens is used, all photographs are deformations of what you actually see with your eyes. In photography, I was interested in letting the machine loose in taking risks, exploring the possibilities of film, paper, printing in different ways, playing with exposures, with composition and accidents. It's all part of what an image can be, which is anything. Good pictures, bad pictures — why not?"

Why bad pictures?

"I mean the bad pictures that used to be unacceptable," said Mr Klein.

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But he didn't look great, feeling one way but looking another. The question is, then, how much meaning can there be in any image? Behind anyone's eyes might be one truth, but the surface image doesn't reveal it. Photographers like to say that the surface is the reality — but is it?

"So a picture can be completely wrong?" Klein began to laugh. "But who's taking the picture? Take the image of myself in the mirror. I was running. Maybe I was annoyed by the telephone call, or worried. Maybe people I didn't see in the mirror were staring in the background or remained indifferent. The image in the mirror might not have told the whole story, but perhaps something was worth recording. But okay — say I take a picture of a man who looks ridiculous but is really a Nobel Prize winner. So what can I do? A camera isn't an X-ray machine. It can do lots of things, but it can do no more than it can do. It can show what things look like, not necessarily what they are. Perhaps people are pretty close to what they look like. A photograph can at least add something to the dossier. Maybe the image is just sad, or a document, or a shape, or something that triggers off many thoughts. But a photograph isn't a page from a novel. It's a photograph. It can be anything."

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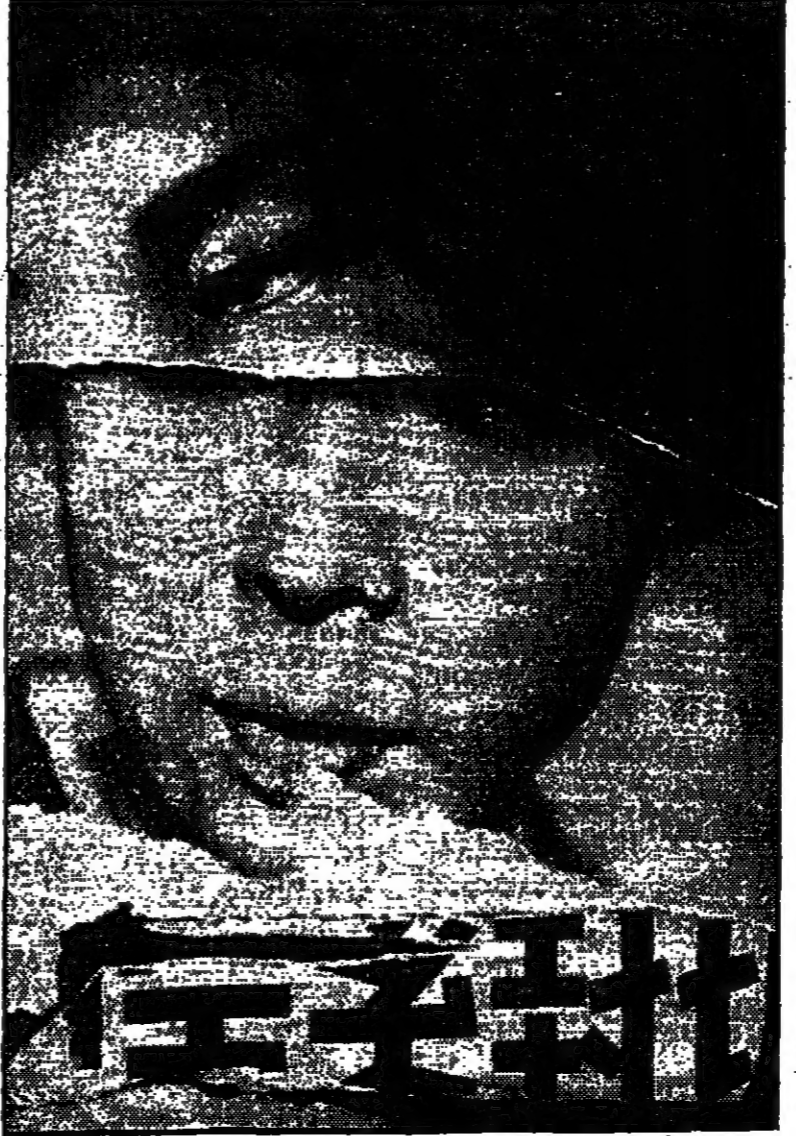
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Travel/Tony Rocca

A guided excursion through the American air maze

If it is true that more Britons than ever before will visit the United States this year — and the prediction remains valid despite the plunging pound — then it is also a fact that never has so much been offered to so many for so little.

De-regulation of the airline industry in the United States has opened travel opportunities unheard of only a few years ago, and the visiting British holidaymaker or business traveller is a prime target in the domestic air war now raging.

No fewer than 10 US carriers are offering European visitors "unlimited" travel passes on their continental services, with a bewildering range of prices, options and, well — limitations. It is a game any number of passengers may play, provided they are not residents of the United States; their tickets are bought before they leave home, and their journey begins and ends with a transatlantic flight.

Finding a way through this maze is rather like mastering a complicated new board game. You must learn to distinguish between stopovers (generally, stays of four hours or more) and transits for the purpose of making connections. Then there are blackout periods, which must not be allowed to shock or surprise (they simply denote time when travel is not permitted). A fair knowledge of geography helps, as does a supply of route maps (available from the airlines' London offices), a clear idea of precisely where you want to go and a good deal of patience.

The rewards are not inconceivable. Two examples: for £193, — £7 less than London/Munich return — Eastern will give you the freedom of the skies over 38 cities for 60 days. For £198, Braniff will let you fly First Class between 50 cities for 15 days, if such is your fancy. It's only £145 in Economy.

The anomalies of ticket costs, Europe versus America, are not new, but it brings the absurdity of them into sharp relief to realize that for a mere £1 more than British Airways charges for a one-way flight from London to Benbecula in the Hebrides a Skyspass on Delta Air Lines currently places 87

cities within your grasp over 30 days. Delta's Skyspass has been waiting for £188. It goes up to £141 on Monday. The chart should be seen as a primer to the exciting horizons revealed by this surge of competition. One has to draw one's own conclusions about "best buys" depending on itinerary requirements, and although Eastern boasts that its £193 Discover America fare is "unquestionably the best travel bargain around" who can say whether its 88 cities over 60 days is really better value than American Airlines' 63 cities over 60 days for £38 less?

American's See America fare rises to £206 on July 1 but it says tickets issued before then will be charged at today's £193 irrespective of the date of travel. As well as considering which cities are served by the various airlines and the frequency of their flights, two other points should be borne in mind when assessing which horse to back for the course of your choice.

First, are you obliged to travel on the transatlantic sector of your journey with the same carrier whose airpass you are buying? The answer is far from academic: if you have freedom of choice you could save more money by using low-cost Standby or Walk-On fares with other airlines. For instance, four of our 10 airlines do not have connections to London but only three (Continental, Eastern and United) allow you to fly to America as you wish.

Second, are you obliged to have a special tie-up with Air India and El Al from London and you must use one of these, thereby limiting your chances of a cheap seat.

The six other airlines all have their own London service, but only five require you to use it. The odd one out is Delta, which says you may use any airline to get to America providing you have a confirmed seat. Ah yes, and you must start your Skyspass itinerary at its home base: Atlanta, Georgia.

The second crucial question to ask is whether your routing must be predetermined — as TWA puts it — "by proceeding in one basic direction to the farthest destination point and

following a similar pattern of return to final departure point". How much back-tracking is permitted will probably depend on the individual itinerary, and changes of route charged whenever tickets have to be reissued.

The three exceptions here are Eastern, which says other cities can be added at any time at no extra cost, and by contrast, Delta and Western, neither of which allows any change of routing. Dates and times can be changed, however: with Delta it is free, while Western charges \$25.

A much more flexible and practical method has been adopted by Braniff, Continental and Northwest Orient, all of whom issue the traveller with a book of coupons to be filled in as and when required. New books may be obtained without charge.

In the chart I have shown only the cheapest unlimited mileage fares offered by the airlines, but there are a number of other options that could be useful when visiting the United States.

Hawaii, for instance, is offered as an add-on by American, Braniff, Continental (until July 14), Northwest Orient, United and Western. Western Mexico (Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo) is available for an extra \$100 with Continental after July 14; until then it is included in the mainland United States fare. Another of Northwest Orient's fares offers mainland United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii and American Airlines has four other special deals offering unlimited travel within the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The chart figures for Braniff refer to Economy class. It is the only airline to offer unlimited mileage packages in First. With two exceptions, all airlines' fares have been converted at 1.94 to the £. Braniff and Delta, who quote in sterling, say they have no immediate plans to change their rates despite the £'s dramatic fall.

The tournament runs to four sessions. For those pairs who start poorly there is an additional incentive, in the form of generous session prizes, to battle on to the end. The winners of each session receive a consolation prize of \$4,000, the second \$3,000, the third \$2,000 and the fourth \$1,000.

The winners of this year's event were Brook and Sanders (USA), with the ranking American women's pair, Judy Rabin and Kathie Wei, giving a fine performance to finish second. Two pairs made the journey from London. Robert Sheehan and Zia Mahmood finished a creditable fifth. Irving Rose and

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For late starters

Last month I mentioned the Late Traveller organization, which provides holidays, often at a reduced price, for those who are unable or unwilling to book well ahead or whose plans have to be changed at the last minute. At 9.50 that morning a Times reader telephoned them (I had not given the number) and bought a holiday to Corfu.

The following morning he flew off, having saved £65 on the brochure's published price. With a recent Travel Trade Gazette referring to "a wave of discount holiday offers now hitting the market" — the result, it says, of massive overcapacity this summer — it seems clear that others in similar circumstances might

well benefit. Most travel agents have sale notices up and the travel industry thinks that, with the exception of winter sport holidays, this situation will continue into 1982. For those who missed it before, the Late Traveller is at 5A Gloucester Road, London SW7 4PP (tel 01-581 2458).

John Carter



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Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Calcutta shuffle

A bridge club's annual competition is normally a high-spirited, noisy event, with little at stake. The Calcutta tournament, staged by the Cavendish Club in New York, is different. At the opening reception, all the 40 pairs taking part are auctioned. The field varies in standard from enthusiastic club players to leading American and foreign internationals, which explains the wide discrepancy in the price each pair fetches. As a proportion of the pool goes to charity, it is pleasing to learn that some keen bidding produced a handsome six-figure sum.

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After winning the opening lead, Sheehan took his four diamond tricks, discarding a club from hand. West discarded a heart and a club. Sheehan continued with a spade to East's ♠Q, his ♠K and West's ♠A. West persevered with a heart but when East obtained the lead with the ♠J his hand was reduced to nothing but clubs. Craftily, East played the ♠9. Sheehan, happy to make his contract, won with the ♠A.

As he readily confesses, he should have made an overruff, because West was known to have had only one club, which he had already discarded. To his mortification, Sheehan discovered that this overruff would have earned them sufficient points to move them to fourth place in the final classification. On the other hand, if West had ducked the first spade, as he should have done, the contract would inevitably have been defeated, and the English pair would have dropped to ninth.

The next hand proved critical for the fortunes of Rose and Esterson, and even more so for one of the American international pairs.

Pairs Team scoring. Game all Dealer North.

North
East
South
West

Opening lead ♠Q

(1) The accepted modern style is to use a force after a pass to agree partner's suit. As Rose says, one would have preferred the clubs to be more robust.

(2) Cue bids.

(3) Grand slam force.

(4) Fearing a club loser, but systematically obligatory by their methods.

Obviously, the contract turned on the club suit. There are two distributions which would permit declarer to avoid a club loser: a singleton ♠K in either hand, or a singleton ♠J in the East hand, where the play of the ♠K would jack in the spade of the latter card being against the odds, Esterson decided to rely on his psychology, arguing that West might mistakenly refuse to cover the ♠Q.

A former American world champion adopted this line, for the same reason. When it transpired that the ♠K was singleton, it meant that the American finished seventh instead of second. This enormous swing cost Rose and Esterson the session prize and ninth place overall. There is one small consolation. Because of this year's disappointment, they may represent an attractive bargain in next year's auction.

Maurice Esterson, in the jargon of the sporting journals, "started poorly, made good later, headed, promising, one to note".

This hand from the final session made a substantial difference to Sheehan and Mahmood.

Pairs Team scoring. North-South game. Dealer West.

West
North
East
South

Opening lead ♠6

(1) A weak two bid, which breaks all the accepted guidelines. The texture of the hands is inadequate, and it is a bad mistake to overcall a five-card suit in one major holding four cards in the other major.

(2) A transfer to 3♠. A strange method, with little evident merit.

(3) Unclear whether South's double was for take out or penalties. Obviously, it is impossible to rehearse a comprehensive defence to every unusual bidding convention.

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Pairs Team scoring. Game all Dealer North.

North
East
South
West

Opening lead ♠Q

(1) The accepted modern style is to use a force after a pass to agree partner's suit. As Rose says, one would have preferred the clubs to be more robust.

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Cookery/Shona Crawford Poole

Disdain a dozy lobster

Perhaps I have been unlucky, if a chance to eat lobster can be seen as any kind of hardship, but the few I have sampled in restaurants recently have been a sorry disappointment. What could the chef of a famous Brighton fish house have done with the unappetising specimen he allowed out of his kitchen not long ago? Its flesh was tough and its claws had more air in them than meat. Where was the tenderness, the fresh sweet taste of lobsters reemerged, of lobsters simply grilled or boiled, served hot with melted butter or cold with mayonnaise?

Seeing the creatures alive is not the guarantee of freshness and quality it is widely supposed to be. For if they have been too long out of the sea, they become lethargic, lose weight and live off their own flesh — for weeks if conditions are right. Angry, skittish lobsters that feel heavy for their size are the ones to choose. And don't expect too much of tired lobsters which have been "tickled up" by wily restaurateurs. Once they are on the table, they can be teased into shaking a leg to a hungry customer.

Lobsters from cold northern waters are agreed to be the finest, with Europeans and Americans still debating the merits of their respective catches. As I had never tasted fresh American lobster on its home ground I ordered a couple through a new service called The Maine Thing Is Lobster.

The Maine Thing Is Lobster will deliver live lobsters from Portland Maine to London, for delivery to customers within 36 hours of their leaving the sea.

Then I ordered a live lobster from a local fishmonger who supplies a number of highly regarded London fish restaurants. I went along early next morning to collect it. Where had it come from? The sea, he said. Yes, but whose sea? Scotland mostly. That's service for you.

The live lobsters duly arrived and were as fit as fleas. They looked very athletic beside the staid crustacean. Anyway, they all went into the pot together, and as you will have guessed, the Americans won: claws down for flavour, texture and price. From which I conclude only that freshness is all.

Now we come to the business of what to do with a live lobster before cooking, put it in an empty bath, or wrap it loosely in newspaper and pop it into the salted water of the refrigerator. Others prefer studding it in the back between the head and body, but this may alarm the squeamish because its involuntary reflexes continue to operate for a while after it is dead. Putting it in cold water, this is the method I tried, and contrary to ghastly predictions, they did not utter piteous squeals or rattle the lid of the fish kettle.

Boiling lobster is the simplest method of preparation for the home cook, and is anyway unbeatable. A small lobster weighing 570-680g (1¼-1½lb) will serve two as a first course, one as a main dish.

Boiled lobster
Serves four
3 tablespoons salt
300ml (½ pint) white wine
4 live lobsters weighing 570-680g (1¼-1½lb) each

Half fill a large fish kettle, or two large pans, with water and add the salt and wine. Bring the liquid to a rolling boil and add the lobsters, head first. Put on the lid and return the liquid to the boil as quickly as possible. Allow the lobsters to boil briskly for 8 to 10 minutes, according to size. They will turn from greyish blue to red almost immediately, and be bright brick red when cooked.

If the lobsters are to be eaten hot, take them from the liquid as soon as they are cooked. For serving cold, leave them to cool in the cooking water.

To open a cooked lobster for serving hot or cold, put it, underside down, on a board. Take a knife which is strong, sharp and pointed, and insert it into the joint between the head and tail. Cut decisively through the tail towards the fin. Repeat the cut in the opposite direction from the centre joint through the head. Crack the claws.

Only the gut, which runs in a dark line through the tail section, and the little pocket of grit in the head need to be removed. The pearly white gills at the top of the head are edible, but may be discarded. The red coral and the creamy green liver, known as tomalley, are delicious and not to be missed.

Melted butter, sharpened if you like with a little fresh lemon juice, is the simplest and best sauce for hot boiled lobster, and a few new potatoes

are all that is required to make a dish for the gods. Good, rather than one of those more highly flavoured mayonnaise based sauces, is the best possible accompaniment to cold lobster.

An extra bonus of serving lobster at home is that the shells can be boiled up again to make a bisque. Here is a simple one.

Lobster bisque
Serves four to six
2 to 4 lobster shells
1.2 litres (2½ pints) lobster cooking liquid, or water
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
30g (1oz) butter
1 tablespoon plain flour
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
2 tablespoons cognac (optional)

Pound the lobster shells into tiny pieces and put them in a pan with the stock or water, salt and pepper. Bring the liquid to the boil and simmer it, covered for about two hours. Strain the liquid through a sieve lined with a double layer of muslin or a tea cloth.

Rinse out the pan and melt the butter in it. When the butter froths, stir in the flour and cook the roux for a moment or two before gradually adding the strained stock, stirring constantly. Cook the soup for a further five minutes. Take it off the heat and add the cream and cognac. Serve immediately.

For order forms and further information on the lobster service, write or ring The Maine Thing Is Lobster, 22 Kemplay Road, London, NW3, telephone 01-435 5465.

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Design/Alan Hamilton

Raymond Loewy, still giving the century its style

A rare opportunity to acquire some original documentation of the history of the future airships next month when Sotheby's auction over 3,000 designs and drawings from the American space programme. They cover projects that have lifted off, the Skylab, projects that fell from the drawing board like dead ducks, and projects that are yet to be.

All are the work of Raymond Loewy, who has singlehandedly designed a considerable part of the twentieth century, and who became Habitability Consultant to the National Aeronautics Space Administration after a lifetime of reshaping the Coca-Cola bottle, improving the Hoover, designing chewing gum packets, Heinz soup tins, the cutlery for Concorde, and Howard Hughes's private aircraft.

The drawings are Loewy's own private collection, and include much material that NASA itself, as a United States Government agency, would not be allowed to dispose of. He is selling them, he told me this week, because his only daughter has no interest in inheriting them.

Loewy's task at the Space Agency from 1967 to 1972 was to ensure that human beings could live and remain sane in the space vehicles designed by the scientists. His greatest challenge was to design a zero-gravity toilet, he had to pay volunteers \$50 each to drink prune juice before flying in a steeply diving aircraft. But he believes his greatest contribution to astronautical welfare was to insist that all spacecraft had a porthole, to enable travellers to look back at Mother Earth.

Loewy, who was born in Paris, still speaks English with a heavy French accent after 60 years in America, still flies between California, London, Paris and Monte Carlo despite his 87 years. He is driven everywhere in a 1961 Avanti car, which he naturally designed himself. His age has not diminished his inventiveness; he is now directing his design team on a fuel-saving aircraft altimeter and an adjustable-height washbasin.

His enthusiasm was fired when, at the age of 15, he saw Santos Dumont make his historic 1909 flight 18 inches above the grass of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris within a year he was making model aircraft for sale. "I learned then that design could be both profitable and fun", he says.

Since then he has never looked back. When he was hired to "slenderize" the Coke bottle to give it a slender shape, sales among young people. The same happened when he changed the Lucky Strike cigarette pack from red to white and put the brand name on both sides.

His aerodynamic designs for Studebaker cars in 1949 not only sold more Studebakers but set the tone of American car styling for a decade. He redesigned completely the Greyhound bus fleet, improving safety, visibility and maintenance; he made a list of the substances most often spilled on bus seats and had a fabric designed with a pattern of dry spots, the colours of ketchup and mayonnaise.

"I do not remember ever designing anything purely for appearance. I am an engineer, who happens to have a certain aesthetic sense. My task was always to improve function; do that, and beauty will follow on its own", he said, sitting in a Monaco apartment surrounded by model Saturn rockets, signed photographs of presidents and astronauts, and a number of his own paintings.

Of all his achievements he is proudest of the work he carried out for Roosevelt as part of the New Deal, designing a wide range of household products, from saucepans to carpet sweepers, which could be made by relatively unskilled labour and thus create jobs during the great depression.

But it is space travel that has consumed his later years, and has excited him more than any other assignment.

"When I joined the NASA design team in 1967, the space programme was still a highly speculative thing. We did not know how it would develop. At that time we had not dreamed of Skylab and reusable Space Shuttles. Many of our ideas and pilot projects are now no more than historical curiosities."

"But always I argued with the scientists for making life in space as close to life on earth as is possible in a zero-gravity environment. Even in space, men need their privacy and comforts."

"You must design for humans, and for human emotions. In a three-man crew it is vital that one man, however unconsciously, should not move into the ascendant and dominate the others. That is why I gave the Skylab crew a triangular dining table, so that no man could be at its head."

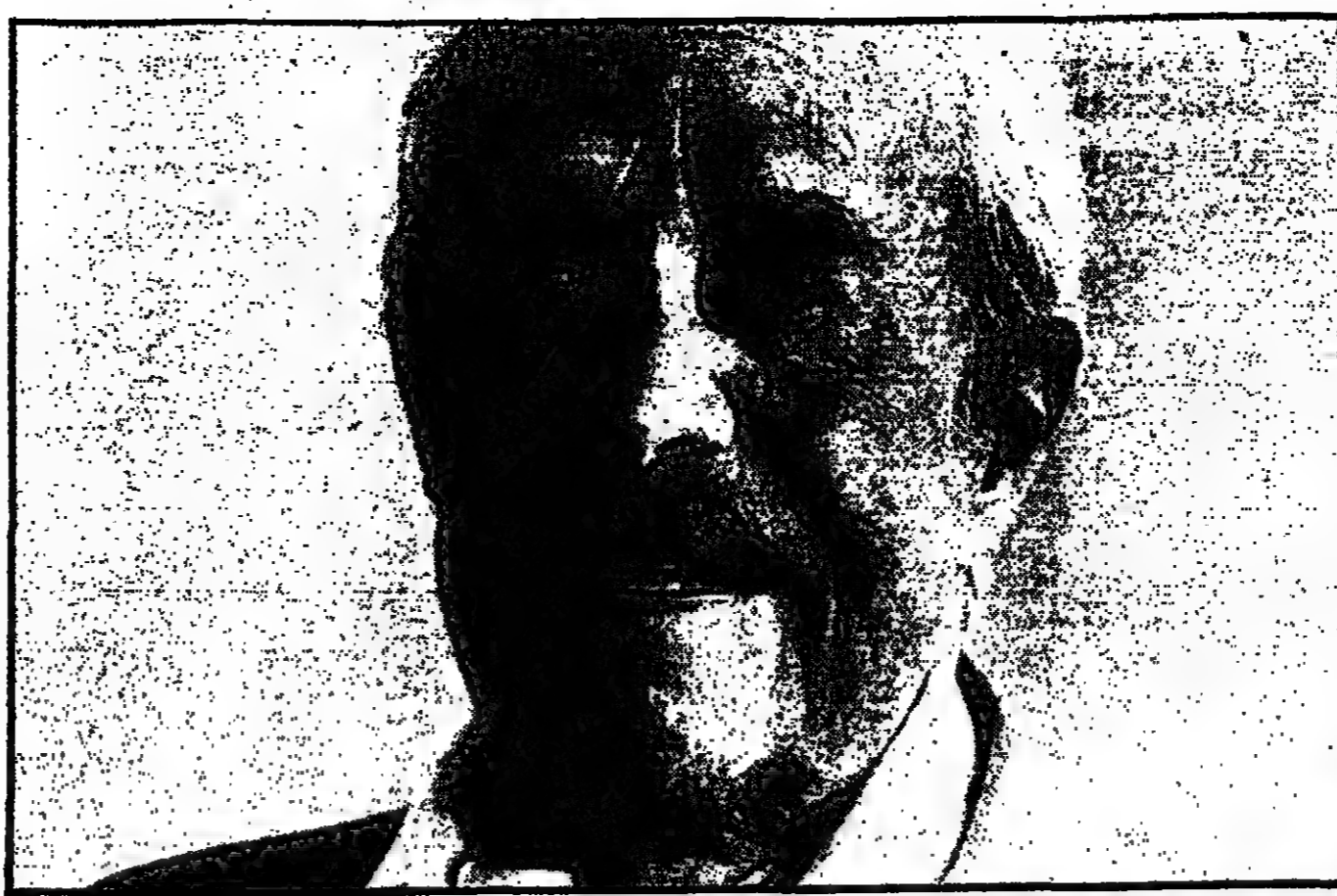
Loewy believes that space travel will develop far beyond its present bounds. "It is my belief that within two decades people will be living in space cities, and eventually in complete space countries. They will be like later-day Pilgrims. Fathers seeking new lands away from oppression, or taxation."

Although he has worn space suits and done everything else on the ground to acquire the feel of an astronaut's environment, he has no desire to make a space flight himself. "I am no scientist, so there would be nothing for me to do and I would be bored. And the food is dreadful."

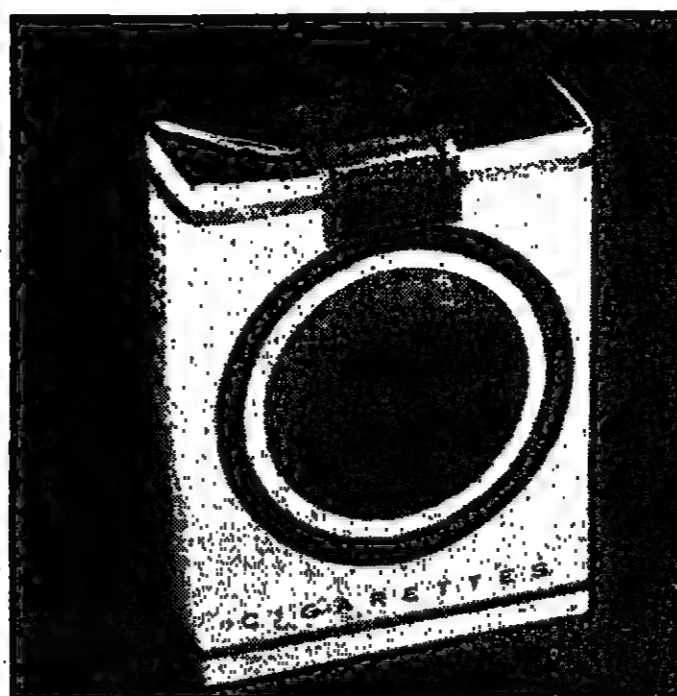
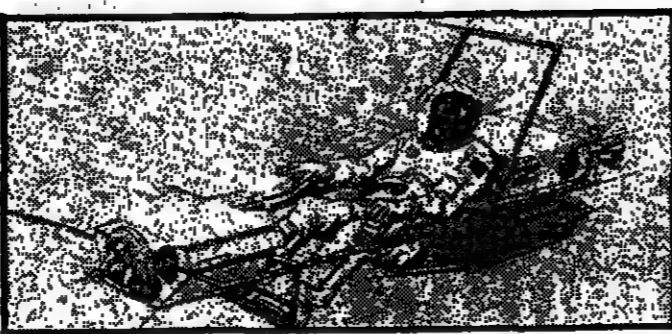
Besides the vast collection of working drawings being offered for sale, there are some of Loewy's scale models, 47 illustrated volumes of the official reports of his design team, and a number of personal mementoes, including letters and photographs from space-shot crewmen and NASA officials. Together, they form a unique and fundamental record of man's first faltering steps in the exploration of the limitless void.

Some of his designs for more down-to-earth products like railway locomotives and tomato soup will also be included in the sale to illustrate the enormous breadth of experience of the man who more or less invented the discipline of industrial design.

"I have only ever refused to design two things when asked", he told me. "A hand grenade and a funeral casket."



Raymond Loewy, top, photographed by Harry Kerr in Paris this week; above, a signed souvenir from the original moon-walk crew; and classic Loewy designs — the Lucky Strike cigarette pack he changed from red to white, a Coca-Cola bottle "slenderized" for sex appeal, the Kennedy memorial stamp and the extra-vehicular space taxi.



Green College/Agnes Whitaker

Taking the long view at Oxford

A new Oxford college to be opened formally today by Mr. Erico Macmillan, the university's Chancellor, incorporates the Radcliffe Observatory. Agnes Whitaker, whose grandfather was astronomer there, looks back to the past of possibly Oxford's loveliest building.

"At bottom... the appeal of history is imaginative. Our imagination craves to behold our ancestors as they really were, going about their daily business and daily pleasure. Those words by G. M. Trevelyan describe the fascination of the Radcliffe Observatory in Oxford for me as a child."

It was not deserted. Its fabric was kept up. Yet, having lost its original astronomical role in the thirties, it became an outstation of the Radcliffe Infirmary, with medical equipment and a few offices. But so little had it changed since grandfather sat in a derelict observatory between 1897 and 1923 that the peaceable life led by such Oxford families was easily pictured.

The family was not rich, so there was no carriage or horse, only bicycles. And Granny Rambaut sat in a derelict deckchair and darned thick knickerbocker socks till they were more darn than sock. Born in Ireland, she found the other dons' wives alarming, so she kept to herself and read the *Revue des Deux Mondes* assiduously.

Few dramatic events punctuated their ordered daily life; one such was when Halley's Comet swam into their ken, looking splendid in the big

telescope. Another was when the first motor car entered Oxford. Little did they know, in their excitement, how massive would be the impact of that machine on the country, on Oxford especially, and on the clarity of the atmosphere for astronomy.

The Observatory was the same until five years ago. You could tentatively open a big double door, creep in, mumble to a secretary something about family connections and ask if you could just look round. Then you could wander up the stately spiral staircase to the observing room at the top, where the bookcases were empty, the room virtually unused, and there was a stupendous view of Oxford.

Over the years the time-capsule feeling gave way to aesthetic appreciation or perhaps the most elegant building in Oxford. Wyatt built most of it between 1772 and 1795. There is a central core, topped by an irregular octagonal tower (an adaptation of the Temple of the Winds in Athens), and two low wings. A curved corridor links one wing with the observatory house alongside. Into the exterior stonework Wyatt set splendid Cosmatesque stone plaques. The signs of the zodiac are above the first floor. Three bigger plaques, representing morning, noon and night, are on the bowed front of the north side, and eight astrological winds fly round the octagonal tower.

Atop the tower is a stone globe supported by two Atlas figures. Inside the consummate proportions of the noble windows, doors, ceilings and alcoves make your toes curl under with appreciation, just as

they do at Osterley and Syn. Now the Observatory is the centre of a working post-graduate college, and it has all happened in under a decade. The Infirmary's impending move to new buildings further out meant the Observatory building was no longer needed. The germ of the idea of the college came from a committee of the Faculty of Clinical Medicine. In September 1975 its board submitted a proposal to the University authorities for a graduate medical college. It would cater for the tutorial, social and residential needs of clinical students and give fellowships for medical teachers. After 18 months' deliberation a statute was passed enabling Radcliffe College to be started, and the Observatory buildings and grounds were assigned to it.

Three months later Dr Cecil Green from Dallas, Texas, founder of Texas Instruments, visited Oxford and was obviously taken with the project. Dr Green, who was born in England, and his wife, Dr Ida Green, offered nearly £2m for the restoration of the Observatory and construction of new buildings. The Greens have given funds to many English-speaking universities, but this was their first benefaction in Britain. The University suggested the embryo college change its name to Green College, in partial recognition.

In just four years near-miracles have been achieved, partly, one suspects, because of the dynamism of Sir Richard Doff, the College Warden, and previously Regius Professor of Medicine. New administrative and residential buildings have gone up, their simple proportions setting off the Observatory to great effect. One of the new buildings has been set well back from the meteorological equipment on the north lawn, where temperature and rainfall have been measured daily at least since 1814, and with gaps from 1867. It is one of the best maintained such records in the world.

The college opened to students in September 1979. There are now 60 students and the optimum number is 100-150. Although the college's chief interest is in clinical medicine, it also has wider purposes especially serving students whose work overlaps with clinical medicine. There are special facilities for students who intend to be social workers and academic programmes where cooperation between medicine and industry is required.

The restoration of the Observatory building is almost complete, and the interior is magnificently enhanced. Much of the furniture Wyatt designed specially for the place is still there, notably 34 mahogany chairs with little tip-down desks at the back, to use in a lecture room. The new decoration of the observatory room is particularly joyous, in white and four shades of ochre to pick out the details in the domed ceiling.

Today's opening ceremony will be attended by Dr and Mrs Green, the Warden, fellows, students and well-wishers. The celebrations include a scientific symposium, a thanksgiving service, a garden party, a concert and a dance. It all smacks more of the expansive fifties than anything in 1981.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Names of the game

It is remarkable how chess consoles the devoted for the rigour of everyday life. It does so in a number of ways, and none more effectively than memorial events commemorating the great chess figures of the past and indicating the respect and affection in which they are still held. Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca and any number of people with names starting Van der or ending with ski all provide reason or excuse for memorial events.

Because a country has possessed great chess figures in the past it holds great chess tournaments in the present, and one hopes the process is actuated by a sort of perpetual motion.

In Britain, we have had the Staunton Memorial Tournament in 1951 and the Alexander Memorial Tournament in 1975. The Alexander commemorated one of our finest players, C. H. O'D. Alexander, who also, to quote Sir Stuart Milner-Barry, "did the State great service" in his work as a leading code-breaker at Bletchley Park during the war.

The Staunton Memorial was in fact called the Staunton Centenary Tournament since it was held 100 years after the first international tournament ever, in London in 1851. That event was the brainchild of Howard Staunton, the only British player to have been recognized as the world's leading master. The centenary event was a strong tournament, although Soviet players did not take part.

In their absence, the Yugoslavs, then recognized as second only to the Russians in Europe, headed the list of prize-winners. Yugoslavia has held many memorial tournaments in honour of its great players, the most important that devoted to Vidmar.

Hungary's great chess record is reflected in its wealth of memorial tournaments. I will remember playing in the first Maroczy Memorial Tournament in Budapest in 1952. This particularly strong event was won by Paul Keres. Appropriately, a series of great tournaments is now regularly held in his memory at Tallin in Estonia.

Indeed the Soviet Chess Federation holds more memorial tournaments than any other country. In addition to the Keres series there is one

devoted to Chigorin, and I played in the first Alekhine Memorial Tournament in Moscow in 1956. Among the guests was Alekhine's son, Swiss by nationality, who looked like his father but lacked the steel and fire. He was not a strong chess player but an expert at ice-hockey, of which he was an official umpire.

Memorial tournaments have been held for many years in Cuba in commemoration of Capablanca; East Germany held one in honour of Emanuel Lasker and recently a tournament was held in the USA in memory of another Lasker, Edward.

The most recent of the Keres Memorial events was won by the former world champion, Mikhail Tal. Another chess genius, David Bronstein, came equal second, and I gave a game of his from the tournament at Tallin this year, which was played in Bronstein's inimitable style. White: D. Bronstein. Black: E. Gufeld. Q. P. Old Indian defence.

Up to this move White has played the opening in what the Soviet chess journal 64 calls an unpretentious style, and it is Black who is looking for an initiative. But now I find the P-K3 move difficult to comprehend and would prefer either P-QB4 or NxB here.

8 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3
9 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3
10 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3
11 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3
12 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3
13 NAB3 N-D2 14 Q-N2 N-B3

Winning the RP; Black certainly has not got the inferior game at this stage.

19 K-B2 P-P 22 B-N2 D-R7
20 O-P4 B-BP 23 B-O7 R-R3
21 R-B2 Q-R 24 R-QN1 N-K2

A weak move; better, as 64 points out, is 24 R-Q1.

25 Q-B4 R-R3 27 N-Q R-R2
26 N-B5 Q-O

And this is much too passive; correct was 24... R-Q1.

28 R-Q1 R-R1 34 N-O7 Q-K-K1
29 Q-B4 R-R1 35 N-B5 N-D1
30 P-Q4 P-N4 36 N-B5 N-D1
31 N-B3 P-P 37 P-B7 Q-NAP
32 K-N2 P-B3 38 N-B5 N-B3

The final position is indeed remarkable and unprecedented.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Don't slug your dog

Slugs and snails have been more than usually troublesome this year because of the wet spring. Birds, particularly thrushes, help keep them down but most gardens destroy only a small proportion.

Weeds which provide daytime cover should be kept down and — if you can get them in this age of central heating — it helps to spread coal or coke ash round lettuce and young seedlings of other plants. Chopped straw is apparently an effective deterrent as the slugs do not like crawling over its sharp edges.

There are of course effective chemical methods of slug control in the form of pellets based on methaldol or methiocarb. I know many people are against all forms of chemical pest control because they fear that pets and beneficial birds or animals may be at risk. Certainly if you have a pet — a young puppy that is liable to chew anything it comes across — I would not use slug bait. Rather, I would water the ground around plants I wish to protect with a liquid formulation of methaldol. The only one I know of is Murphy's Slug.

Manufacturers of slug pellet baits now realize the danger to pets. Labels warn that they should be kept away from pets both in storage and in use and suggest the pellets should be scattered thinly and not placed in heaps. Further steps have been taken this year to make slug pellets less attractive to pets. All pellets made for amateur use now incorporate a dog repellent and packaging is being changed to make it more difficult for pets to get pellets out of the pack.

Soon we shall be protecting our strawberries from soil splashed up by heavy rains and from slugs. The old technique was, and for many people still is, to tuck a generous layer of straw around the plants. This is fine if you have a local source of cheap straw, but in north London it costs £11 a bale. Cheaper, quite effective and with the advantage that it can be used for several seasons is thin black plastic sheeting placed around the plants. Slugs definitely find it difficult to slither over it.

Again we have the annual problem of eliminating suckers springing up from rose bushes, lilacs, rhododendrons, plum and cherry trees. They need to be chopped off underground at the point where they leave the roots. To cut them off at ground level is like pruning them; they simply sprout new shoots. The shoots from the wild rose root stock on which the rose variety was budded are easily recognizable. They are usually of a lighter green than the variety with more and smaller leaflets.

The hard way of eliminating suckers is to scrape away the soil and cut them off at the base with a knife. Easier, where only a few suckers are involved, is to buy a sucker cutter. This is a V-shaped blade on a metal stem about a foot long which you

push into the ground right beside the sucker and between it and the parent plant.

Where there are many suckers they can be destroyed by watering them with Weedol which, while killing the suckers, does not harm the parent bush or tree. Beware the example of a friend who invaded his garden from his neighbour's plum tree with a selective weedkiller he used on his lawn. It killed the suckers and also killed the tree and the neighbour was most upset.



Recently I have been asking friends who are very active in their gardens, who buy gardening books and even read gardening magazines, if they appreciated the value of F1 hybrids. Only one or two had heard of them and even understood that they have important advantages over ordinary varieties.

F1 hybrid seed is usually produced by hand pollinating two strains of a plant — a pansy, a petunia, sweetcorn or tomato, for example — which have been bred for such desirable characteristics as earliness, size of flower, uniformity, yield in vegetables and vigour. These F1 hybrid seeds are dearer than the ordinary open pollinated varieties but are well worth the extra cost.

We and friends to whom we gave F1 pansy plants last year have enjoyed them for many months. In our garden they started to give the odd flower in late autumn and continued to flower fitfully all winter. Now they are laden with bloom and will go on flowering for months.

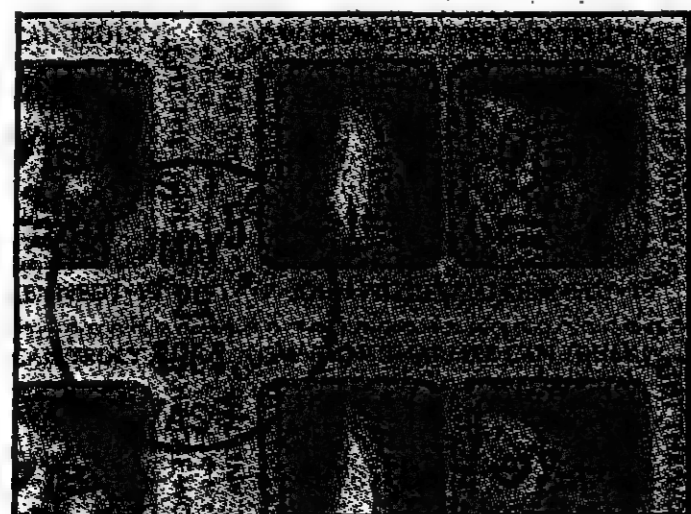
Suttons offer six F1 pansies. Debbie's catalogue three and Unwins seven. They are blue or yellow with or without a dark blotch; there is also Unwins red 'Indian Boy' which is giving us much pleasure just now. Seed may be sown now in a pot or tray of seed sowing compost and the seedlings pricked off and planted out later to begin flowering in the autumn.

For sowing soon we have F1 primroses and polyanthus, bellis (large flowered daisies) and lily-like poppies (poppies medicinale). It is worth seeking out F1 hybrid seeds in garden shops or centres or in the catalogues of Dobbies, Upper Dee Mills, Llangollen; Suttons, Hale Road, Torquay; Thompson and Morgan, London Road, Ipswich, or W. J. Unwin, Histon, Cambridge.

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The Radcliffe Observatory — an 1836 engraving.

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Taking elitism out of jewelry

Modern jewelry design is being given a boost this week in London. Electrum, 21 South Molton Street, W.1, which has done more for designers than any other gallery, celebrates its 10th anniversary with an exhibition of the work of 47 jewellers and Cobra, the art nouveau specialist, 149 Sloane Street, SW1, is extending its scope right up to date with the first of a series of exhibitions of new work.

When Electrum first opened, young designers had no platform to display their talents and owner Barbara Cartledge who is also a designer, remembers other retailers looking round and dismissing her as totally out of their ken. Today those same retailers are selling some of those same "crazy" designs, now taken up commercially by the more aware manufacturers. The current "in" watch, with ornamental screws round the edge, is a development of a design first launched by one of Electrum's designers, Fritz Maierhofer.

"We have helped to develop an awareness of design," says Barbara Cartledge. "We are beginning to see the more progressively minded manufacturers recognize a need for an artist to design their jewelry rather than just churning out reproductions of reproductions. The big change in the past ten years is the broadening stratum of clients who are concerned with individuality and quality quite apart from intrinsic value. It is no longer an elitist market."

The work on show until June 27 has mostly been specially designed for this anniversary exhibition. One of the exhibits by Pierre Degen is of 102 of silver and 102 of gold — tiny nuggets in two small sacks of sand (the definition of Electrum being an alloy of silver and gold) and the buyer will have a ring specially designed and made with the sifted contents of these sacks.

Norbert Muerle has used the occasion to try to shock people into thinking about jewelry. His gold and nickel rings are worn under a surgical finger stall so that you can't see anything but the bumps — he is asking: Do you buy jewelry just to give you confidence, security? Do you ever really look at it once you have got it?

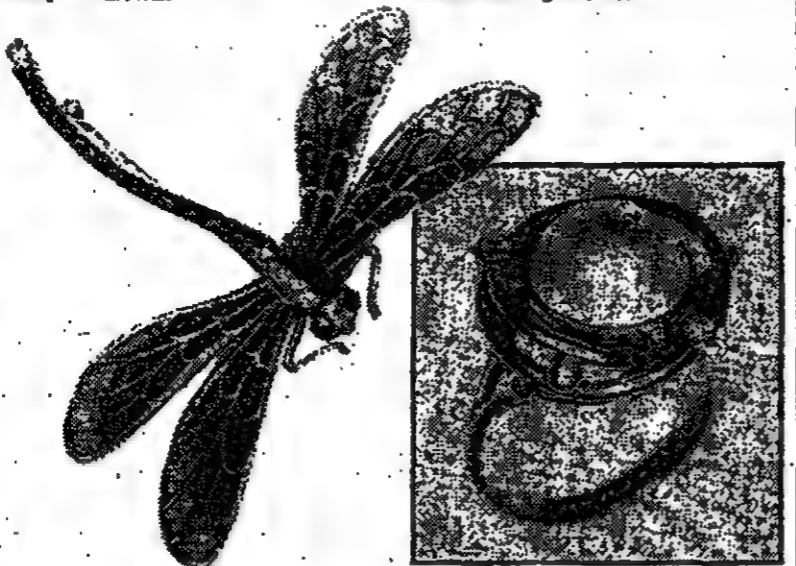
To many people that is the equivalent of pretending that piles of bricks are art, but Muerle is a superb craftsman, too — one of the best diamond setters in Forstheim, the German jewelry town, and he also produces more conventional designs whose beauty can be appreciated without much intellectual strain.

Wearability is also the keynote of the exhibition of Jane Sarginson's work at Cobra. She works mostly in 18ct gold with diamonds and pearls and the free flowing lines of her pieces harmonize easily with the early 20th century pieces for which the shop is known.

Cobra — now Cobra and Bellamy — is run by Veronica Manassis, who deals in museum quality glass, objects and pieces of furniture (a superb signed Gallé table in inlaid fruitwoods, for instance at around £1,610) and Tania Hunter whose speciality is art nouveau and deco jewelry and who has transferred the Bellamy part of the partnership from Antiquarius in Kings Road to "get away from the market atmosphere and whittle down to a smaller but better quality selection".

She believes that far too few decorative art shops give jewelry designers a chance by providing a retail outlet and she hopes to devote about four exhibitions a year to the work of modern jewellers for whom she enjoys the designs of the early part of the century, she also finds it "very exciting to be dealing with the people who are actually making jewelry and to see how they change and develop".

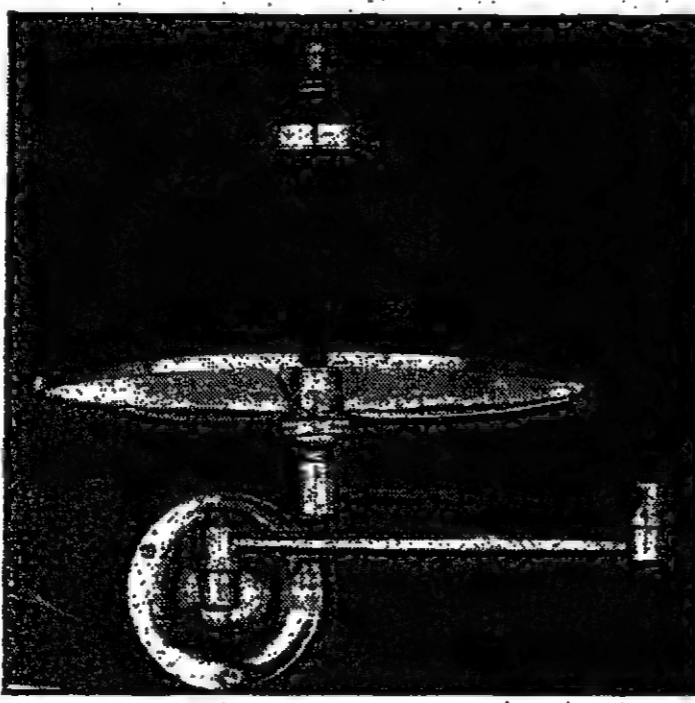
Some 14 pieces of Jane Sarginson's work ranging in price from about £300 are on show and anyone interested in the development of jewelry design may find it fascinating to compare her style with the earlier pieces in the shop, which range from plastic deco brooches at £30 to an amazing £2,200 Lalique necklace of blue cut glass beads, which look as if they had been made from some strange translucent mineral from outer space. The exhibition continues until June 20.



Left, one of a series of sculptural rings in 18ct gold by Harry Abend, £1,800 at the Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, London W1. Centre, pique a jour dragonfly, in silver gilt with green and blue transparent enamels, made about 1900 in Germany, £550 at Cobra and Bellamy, 149 Sloane Street, SW1. Right, baroque pearl and 18ct gold ring £345 from the exhibition by Jane Sarginson at Cobra and Bellamy.

Right: the latest addition to

Christopher Wray's collection — a swing arm wall bracket based on an original Victorian design. In solid brass, it can be adjusted from flush against the wall to 2ft into the room. £28. Coolie shade £13.70 (other shapes will also fit). From Christopher Wray's Lighting Emporium, 600 Kings Road, London SW6 and 62 Park Street, Bristol, or at Trader Dicks, 16 Headingly Lane, Leeds 6.



The mats that really matter

Do you know how to tell an antique Persian rug from a fake? Can you assess which rugs will increase in value by 35 per cent a year? Are you able to distinguish between hand-made and machine-made rugs and will you know whether the dyes are fast? A book just published called *Rugs to Riches* (George Allen and Unwin £9.95) will answer all these questions and even if you are not an instant expert by the time you have read it, you will almost certainly have caught the rug bug.

The author, Caroline Bosly, is the only woman broker of Oriental carpets in London — first introduced on this page last November. For many years she has guided private buyers through the bonded warehouses stacked with piles of thousands of rugs and carpets worth millions of pounds, knowing exactly where to look for just the right colour, size and design — and within whatever budget you set.

Her reputation, hard-won in a field dominated by Middle-Eastern men whose culture does not include great respect for the financial acumen of women, has been built not only on a thorough knowledge of her subject, but also on completely straight dealing. Whether you are a private buyer looking for a small runner for your hall, or like a recent client, president of a corporation wanting to carpet 32 floors of a skyscraper, her aim is to buy for you at the best possible price.

It is a very tricky market for the inexperienced and while many dealers are to be trusted, it is not difficult for the occasional greedy rogue to add the odd £1,000 to a price just because the client is chairman of a bank. And before

angry dealers pick up their pens in protest, I have to tell them that I know of just such a case.

The more you know, the more hope you have of avoiding such deceptions, and *Rugs to Riches* is packed with useful information. It tells you all about the making of rugs, the meaning of the colours and patterns used, the main areas of origin. Persia (no modern nonsense about calling them Iranian carpets) makes more than 4,000 types of rugs and the other major producers are Turkey, Russia, India, China and North Africa.

There is plenty of practical advice on looking after the rugs, too. Before trying to clean one you should try the handkerchief test — spit in a corner of a white handkerchief (saliva is alkaline) and rub the background colour of the rug. If no dye has stained the handkerchief, repeat the test on each of the other colours in the rug. Any deep stain means that the colour could bleed and professional cleaning is essential.

Another handy hint is the prevention of moths. Apparently a moth's idea of a meaningful experience is to come eyeball to shortsighted eyeball with a feather, so if you leave open dishes of feathers on cupboards and bookcases, the moths will prefer to lay eggs there than in your carpets. All you do is check the dishes every now and then and before you can say naphthalene you have got rid of your moth problem. Worth trying, I should think, even if you haven't got Oriental rugs.

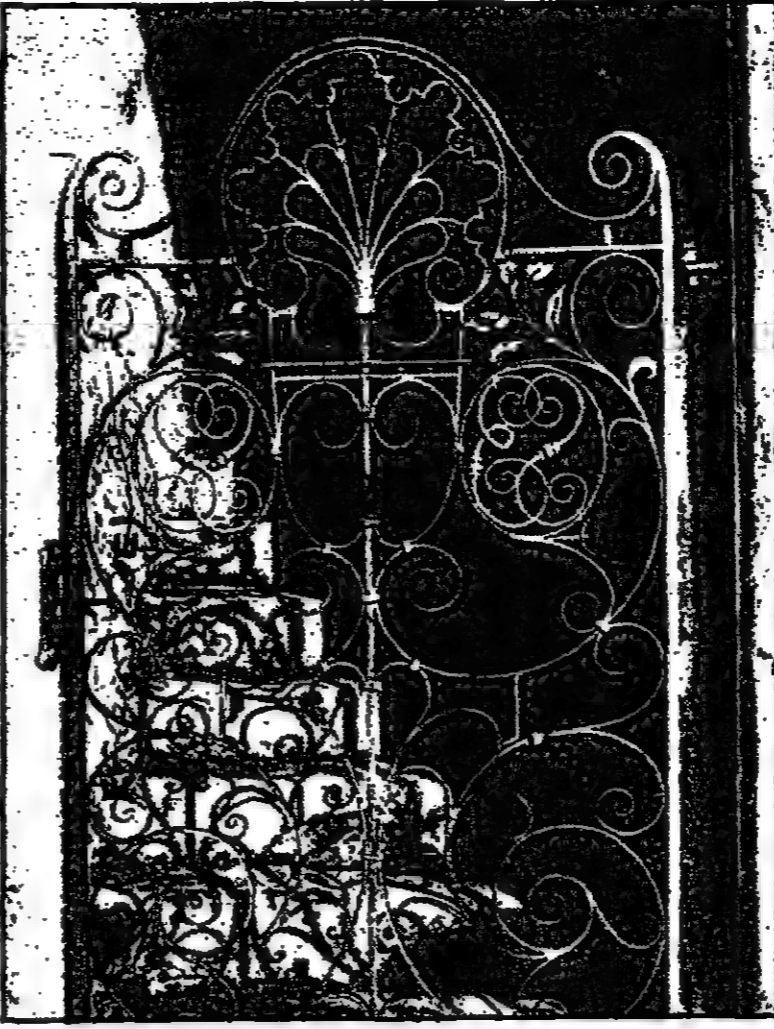
As long as they are hand-made and of top quality will one day become antiques. If you insist on age, then bear in mind that "antiquing" is a thriving business and rugs are run-over by trucks, trampled and scraped, faded and singed to make them look old.

"Scrutinize the back with a magnifying glass. Unless a rug has spent most of its life hung on a wall or draped over a chest, the back of a genuinely antique rug will be quite smooth and the knots will be flattened. The backs of rugs that have lain in the roadway for a few weeks will still have little fibres of wool attached to them. Occasionally, these fibres are singed off, but then the rugs have a burnt smell which lingers for years."

Among the recommended antique best buys are Baluchis (Persian nomadic, often prayer rugs), Bokharas (Turkoman semi-nomadic), Hamadans (Persian village), Kelims (Afghanistan, Persian, Russian, Turkish), Mongolian, Tibetan and various tent bags, saddlebags, camel and horse trappings.

"Category 1" rugs that are increasing in value at a rate of 35 per cent a year or more are good wool Afghans, old Caucasians, old Chinese, silk Heraks, old silk Heriz, new or old Isfahan, old Mongol, Nain, old, nomadic Persians and silk Qums.

Descriptions of all these are given in the book and there are tables showing the value of the number of knots per square inch, materials, design, colour and condition. It is a practical and entertaining introduction to a fascinating subject and will probably leave you with the feeling that the only thing you haven't been told is how to make them fly.



A gate for every garden

To be a successful blacksmith these days you need a good deal more than horse sense. The demand is no longer for a bit of bent iron round a hoof, but for ornamental gates, garden furniture and decorative fire baskets and if the ancient craft is to survive at all, the local smithy has to be a combination of high technology workshop and art studio.

One craftsman who has managed to bend fate as effectively as the metal he works is Fred Bagley of The Old Forge, Spennithorne, near Leyburn, Yorkshire. He was made redundant in 1979 as general manager of an engineering company in York, but instead of writing he saw the opportunity to make use of his industrial skills.

His experience had ranged from shipbuilding to making tractor components, working with every metal including industrial silver, and as oil painting had been his hobby for 40 years he had also developed a keen appreciation of shape and design. So he was well equipped for his new career as a new-style blacksmith.

His speciality is gates in traditional wrought iron — "not that cold form stuff. I wouldn't make one in that to save my soul" — and no two gates are alike. He

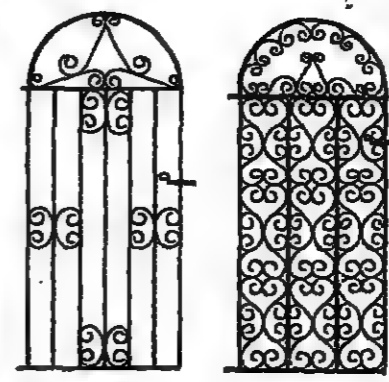
designs each one individually, visiting houses all over the country to make sure that the design will complement the property. Or, if you prefer, you can send photographs of your house or garden and he will design a gate to suit.

One of the commissions he most enjoyed was the renovation of a 160-year-old gate at Danby Hall in Yorkshire. Many of the original parts were missing and he had to research the designs and construction of the period, using only the techniques that would have been used then.

A similar gate would cost around £700 but, he says, most people are looking for something "to suit their pocket" and he will work to whatever budget he is given — mostly around £100 to £150, but still individual, even with coats of arms or initials, if you insist. "If people are paying £100 or more for a gate they want something personal."

He works with his disabled son, formerly a trainee accountant and also made redundant by the same company, and together they will tackle anything in wrought iron — fire baskets, weather vane, balustrading, house names. If you have ideas to discuss with him, his

Left, the wrought iron gate made for Danby Hall, Yorkshire, by Fred Bagley, The Old Forge, Spennithorne, near Leyburn, Yorkshire. Below, left, the Frome arched gate, from £25.70 according to size, and the Haybridge gate, from £39, both in the Mendip range by D. G. Masters & Co (Oakhill Forge) Ltd, 39 St. Cuthbert Street, Wells, Somerset.



telephone number is 0969 23444.

If individuality is not your main criterion, you may also like to know of a company with a large range of ornamental gates made in mild steel. Oakhill Forge of Woakey, Somerset, has two ranges, the Mendip, with 13 standard designs including singles, doubles, arch and side entrance gates, and the Craftsman range in heavier metal.

All these gates are supplied finished in primer paint only and top coats must be applied as soon as possible. Prices start at £2.70 for a single 3ft gate to £101.20 for a double 10ft gate in the Craftsman range. Delivery is within two weeks and carriage charges are made on orders under £45.

There are also ornamental balconettes designed to hold flower pots, from £58.80, 3ft 6in wide, stair panels and door and window grilles made to size. Special commissions can be arranged — the largest so far has been a 10ft high gate for Wells Cathedral cloisters. It was made in 2 x 1 solid steel and took four men to lift half the gate.

For a brochure of designs, write to D. G. Masters & Co. (Oakhill Forge) Ltd, 39 St. Cuthbert Street, Wells, Somerset, BA5 2AW, telephone Wells 74260.

Newsnotes...

pets by data bank...
rarity in glass...
never too deep...

■ Would you like to have a giggle with a laughing frog, dally with a dingo, curl up with a koala? Computeroo is a new way of getting together people who want to buy or sell all types of animals, birds — even insects.

The service is free to those seeking information and those offering animals for sale or stud simply pay a flat rate of £5.75 to be put on the computer. All sorts of animals are available or you can use the service to find boarding kennels for holidays, broody hens to hatch out eggs. Information from specialist breeders on how to look after an unusual pet.

Information and computer registration forms are available if you telephone 01-458 3794.

■ Glass collectors may like to make a note of the exhibition *Fine Examples of Glass 1700-1850*, which opened this week at Mansel Thompson's specialist glass shop at 34 Kensington Church Street, London W8.

Rare exhibits include the Dinsmore Portrait Goblet from the Hamilton Clemens collection, a rare green airwist wine glass engraved with foliage and a parakeet, about 1750, and a 1770 firing glass, one of the earliest known. The exhibition continues until June 30.

Mrs Thompson has also just opened a second shop at Sun House, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, where she will sell 18th- and 19th-century glass, plus needlework, pottery, metalware and watercolours.

These include an unusually large hair picture, 18in x 12in, of flowers and intricate basketwork, £365; some fine pictorial samplers of grazing and hunting scenes, £250 to £400; a good selection of blue and white Staffordshire, including plates and tureens from £22 to £200; and a pierced brass coal scuttle made in Holland in the early 18th century, £165.

■ A simple aid for d-i-y enthusiasts — Plaspig drill bits now come with an adjustable depth indicator so you can drill a hole to a precise depth without messing about with bits of sticky tape. Just wind the plastic indicator up or down to the depth required.

Plaspig masonry and hammer drills in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 now also come attached to a neat plastic gauge with cavities marked for instant measurement of drill and screw sizes — and a free sharpening service is available if any of your drills lose their bite. The packs cost around 89 to 99p according to size from d-i-y shops.



Above:
one way of getting round the Palace ban on wedding T-shirts — an irreverent but not vulgar memento by Mel Calman.

In black on white cotton, small, medium or large. Prices vary — £3.99 from Bourne, Oxford Street, W1, Presents, Sloane Street, SW1; £3.95 from Fenwick, Brent Cross, £4.50 from Harrods' Way In; or £3.50 plus 50p p & p from The Workshop, 83 Lamb's Conduit St, London WC1. The Shoparound guide to collectable wedding souvenirs will appear on July 4.

Below: same pattern — different textures. For the first time

Marks and Spencer have produced a range of bathroom accessories in coordinating porcelain, plastic and towelling. Long neck vase and soap dish, each £1.99 in porcelain, tissue box holder, £3.99 in plastic, towel £3.50. Also in the range, toothbrush holder, trinket box, plant pot holder and waste bin — all in pink rosebuds on a white ground. At major Marks and Spencer branches.



The high-speed people make a low-cost offer

If you are the owner of a gas fire, now is the time to have it checked. British Gas are offering a £4 service deal to make sure that as many as possible of the country's 9 million gas fires are working efficiently and safely.

More than a quarter are over ten years old and many have been left unserviced for years.

The bigger problem is the danger which comes from blocked chimneys or flues — particularly in older houses where crumbling mortar and debris may have

accumulated at the bottom of the chimney, causing dangerous fumes to spill back into the living room instead of having a free passage to escape.

The service check will include disconnecting the fire, clearing any debris, checking for leaks and checking burners. Additional work is not included in the £4 fee and if there is more than one fire, each will cost an extra £3.60 if checked on the same visit. A leaflet is available in all gas showrooms.

Geoffrey Smith

How the peasants sowed the seed of liberty

Six hundred years ago today 50,000 peasants marched on London. Louis Heren emphasizes the historical significance of this medieval labour dispute

The Peasants' revolt erupted in London 600 years ago today, and down the ages radical politicians have often seen a direct connexion between those medieval rebels and themselves. They may well have been right.

Mr Wedgwood Benn could be a descendant of John Ball, Froissart's "foolish priest" and a prophet of the revolt, although Mr Arthur Scargill looks more convincing son of Wat Tyler. The ancestors of the Labour Party's militant entryists may have opened London Bridge to the mob.

All this is possible because little is known of the social forces prevalent in the second half of the fourteenth century. Medieval chroniclers had little or nothing to say about the aspirations of the men of Essex and Kent who marched on London.

Wat Tyler is a very shadowy figure and Chaucer, who was a contemporary, apparently thought that Jack Straw was the peasants' leader. Jack's only memorial is the pub overlooking Hampstead Heath.

More is known about John Ball, a nonconformist born before his time, and by all accounts a genuine egalitarian, who was serving his third prison sentence when the rebels released him from jail in Canterbury. It is fairly certain that when he addressed the peasant army on Blackheath he took as his text the couplet:

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then a gentleman?

Those of his followers who dreamt of a Great Society—which in his own fashion President Johnson tried to make come true in the United States of the 1960s—have disappeared in the mist of time, but a great deal is known of what really happened, if not why it happened.

According to the *Anonimale*

Chronicle, the men of Fobbing and two other Essex townships refused to pay a poll tax, the third in four years, and went from town to town "inciting other people to rise against the great lords and the good men of the country". Within a few days some 50,000 were marching on London, burning and looting manor houses as they went.

Across the Thames Estuary, the seizure of a runaway serf at Gravesend ignited a second uprising, which also quickly spread. Thousands of men from Canterbury, Maidstone and other Kentish towns were soon marching behind their chief, "one Wat Tyler".

On June 13, when King Richard II failed to meet them at Blackheath, they made the final march to London Bridge, which was lowered by the rebels. The city's gates were also opened. There was no resistance, and the boy king's counsellors were apparently too frightened to give advice. In modern parlance, the forces of law and order had completely broken down, although hundreds of soldiers were quartered in the Tower.

The marchers, joined by the commons of Southwark and London, emptied the Marshalsea, Fleet and Westminster prisons; burned books, rolls and remembrances taken from the Temple and destroyed the Savoy, the splendid residence of the hated John of Gaunt. Eighteen people were beheaded, and the rebels laid siege to the Tower until the King said he would meet them at Mile End.

The next morning Richard went to Mile End, and the rebels presented a petition which "required that henceforward no man should be a serf nor make homage or any type of service to any lord, but should give fourpence for a acre of land. They asked also that no one should serve any man except at his own will and



The unkindest cut for Wat Tyler, struck down by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London

by means of regular covenant."

The King accepted the petition and proclaimed that "they could go through all the realm of England and catch all traitors and bring them to him in safety, and then he would deal with them as the law demanded". Wat Tyler then led his men back to the Tower where they seized Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, and beheaded them on Tower Hill.

For a few hours the rebels must have thought that victory was theirs, especially when the King met them again at Smith-

field the following day, June 15. Wat Tyler obviously thought so but he was killed after an altercation, which might have been engineered.

Some of the marchers drew their longbows, but the boy king rode towards them, saying: "Surely you do not wish to fire on your own king? Do not attack me and do not regret the death of that traitor and ruffian. For I will be your king, your captain and your leader. Follow me into that field where you can have all the things you would like to ask for."

Soon afterwards they were

surrounded by armed men, and the revolt collapsed. John Ball and Jack Straw were beheaded, as was Wat Tyler's corpse, and the rebels were dispersed. The ill-defined Great Society is surely proof of that, and I for one think that they chose freedom.

G. M. Trevelyan disagreed. He saw the revolt as an organic part of the history of labour. It established that fourteenth-century peasants had grasped the conception of personal liberty, that they regarded forced labour as degrading, and considered freedom as a basic English right. More than resentment of

poll taxes was involved. The feudal system which had stood the country, if not all Englishmen, in good stead since before the Norman Conquest had been changing for many years, and change was accelerated by the Black Death in 1348. Thereafter, the average peasant neared it so good because landlords were reduced to offering double and treble wages to procure hands for the demesne-farms.

The land owners naturally disliked free collective bargaining, and the Statute of Labourers, an early incomes policy, was enacted in 1351. It was unfair because no effort was made to control prices, and it led to the growth of the migrant labour, illegal unions and strikes.

So much is known, but Trevelyan acknowledged that all great revolutions have a mysterious element. Certainly the revolt cannot be explained in Marxist or simple economic terms because, despite the Statute, peasants generally enjoyed high wages and low prices for at least a decade before the revolt. Bad government was one factor, and the poll taxes levied to pay for the war in France were doubly unpopular because of military disaster.

They triggered the revolt in Essex but do not entirely explain it. John Ball and the Poor Priests articulated what peasants have been a widespread yearning for what Trevelyan described as social democracy. The ill-defined Great Society is surely proof of that, and I for one think that they chose freedom.

To quote Trevelyan again, it was a grave misfortune for England that the social consciousness made was shamelessly withdrawn after the collapse of the revolt. We might well have been a very different society if the distinctive aspirations of Englishmen had been recognized 600 years ago.

A leading question for the SDP

It is ironic that the Social Democrats seem about to get themselves into a twist on the very issue that finally prompted them to leave the Labour Party. The Wembley conference decision on the method of selecting Labour's leader was for them the ultimate horror. Yet here they are now in some confusion over their own leadership. Next week the party's steering committee and parliamentary group will consider a policy paper drawn up by Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, on a possible constitution. But there are conflicting opinions on how to elect a leader and no satisfactory solution to what is admittedly a delicate problem is in prospect.

The leadership is always bound to cause some difficulty because there is no natural leader among the Gang of Four. At present it is no different from the Labour Party, which has four leaders instead of one. It enables the enormous burden involved in getting a new party off the ground to be spread more evenly; it means that far more places can be visited by a leader, even if not the leader; and it prevents the party being dismissed as a one-person extravaganza. So there is no rush to settle the question, but settled it must be—probably by the end of next year at the latest.

The absence of an obvious leader would not matter if there was an acceptable and accepted method of choosing one. But different methods would be likely to produce different results, and it is increasingly appreciated that this could be of some consequence for the future of the party. The way Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams have conducted themselves over the candidacy for the Warrington by-election has strengthened this perception.

It is generally agreed that in becoming the candidate Mr Jenkins has improved his chances of becoming the leader. Perhaps he will do so well in Warrington as to become a popular hero throughout the party. Already he has won considerable respect in the parliamentary group, not only for his readiness for the fray but also for the way he has conducted himself. Mr David Steel has been a little less than forthcoming in his support for him as the Social Democratic leader, and he would now in all probability be the choice of the Social Democratic MPs if he were in the House. That is not only because of his merits, but also because most—though not all—of them have been disenchanted by Mrs Williams' refusal to fight, and even more by the manner of that refusal.

The announcement of the Warrington by-election did not take the Social Democrats by surprise. Sir Tom Williams had let them know a little while beforehand that he would be leaving the Commons. Then on Wednesday, May 28, Mr Owen told the weekly meeting of the party's steering committee that Sir Tom had just indicated to him that the announcement would be made on the Friday. The committee decided to consult the Liberals before making a categorical public statement and to hold open the possibility of a local candidate—in case that was what Warrington's Social Democrats wanted.

The Warrington Social Democrats, however, preferred a national figure, and seemed to point to Mr Williams. He is renowned as the party's outstanding vote-getter, and it had always been understood informally that she would have first refusal when a by-election came along. But on Monday, June 1, she told the party that she did not wish to stand. They pressed her, and it was thought that she had agreed not to announce, or even to make any categorical declaration for a week. Yet on Wednesday

day, June 3, hearing that the *Sun* was about to publish a poll indicating that she could win Warrington, she made public her intention not to be the candidate. This was before the party's private poll, conducted by Gallup, which on Friday presented a less optimistic picture, much along the lines of the NOP poll published in *The Observer* the following Sunday. Mrs Williams' action convinced some members of the parliamentary group that she does not have the determined consistency to be the leader. Yet her personal popularity is so great that, unless Mr Jenkins scores a resounding triumph at Warrington, she would probably still be elected by the party membership as a whole.

This is causing some anxiety to a number of Social Democratic MPs. It is a salutary reminder that the practice of electing a leader by the parliamentary group—who they use to defend during their days in the Labour Party—is more than a device for keeping the left at bay. It actually provides the means of choosing the right person to lead the party, who have most opportunity of jockeying who would be up to the job, and would have most to lose directly and personally if they elect someone who is not.

The trouble is that in their last election the Labour Party a number of leading Social Democrats compromised on this principle. Once the PLP first lost its right to elect Labour's leader, they proposed that every member of the party should be asked to vote. This is certainly better than weighing the process in favour of the trade unions or constituency activists. It was a smart move in an attempt to outflank the left. It would, however, be an inferior method of selection. Yet the Social Democrats seem to be hooked on it.

The best arrangement would be for them to go back to what used to be the Labour practice, whereby the parliamentary party elected a leader who was then asked to put the party's case to the whole party. But for the Social Democrats that now seems politically impossible. The MacLennan draft constitution proposes that there should be two leaders, one in the country and one in Parliament. Both would be elected by the party at large. That would open the possibility of MPs being required to go into battle in the Commons under a leader who did not command their confidence. It is clearly the rival power centres are usually dismissed with a reference to the success of the German Social Democrats in running a dual leadership, with Willy Brandt as party chairman and Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor. But everyone knows that Herr Brandt will never again be Chancellor. He presents no threat to Herr Schmidt.

It would be different with the British Social Democrats. The Gang of Four have so far managed to cooperate remarkably well. But there are strong rivalries among them, and it would be unwise to assume that Social Democrats do not have a dual leadership of original sin. A dual leadership could easily become a competing leadership, with all the frustrations and petty manoeuvres that this would involve.

It is probably the best arrangement that is now available. It would certainly be wiser than having a leader elected by the whole party. But how much better it would have been if all the Social Democrats had taken to heart what they used to say for most of their Labour days.

Sportsview

They don't make Tests like that any more

A new series between England and Australia is always something to stir a cricketer's imagination, but rather less so than usual this year. This is not to reflect upon the abilities of the Australians. It is just that we have seen rather a lot of them lately. This is the fifth time in seven years. Far too many Test matches are played. There always seems to be a series in progress somewhere or other. And now that we can watch cricket on television from the other side of the world, the faces are familiar. A month or two ago, in the Star at High Linton, I was asked: "Who's coming over this year then?" and when I said "Australia", the response was a rather bored: "Oh, them again."

This would have been unthinkable in the Thirties, which was the time I began to pay a boy's attention to the Test cricket. I was too young to take in very much of the 1930 tour, but I followed closely the events of 1934 and 1938. These were all Bradman years. In 1930, then almost unknown to us, he broke the batting records for the aggregate in a series and the highest individual score. His figures are well enough known, but

bear contemplation: 8 and 131 at Trent Bridge, 254 and 1 at Lord's, 334 at Leeds, 14 at Old Trafford, 222 at the Oval. We had beaten Australia over there in 1928-29, and they had chosen a young, largely new side.

It is my recollection that only four of them had played in England before (this year only three had not). England were not a bad side, but could not cope with them. In 1934, Australia won again. Four years was just the right interval between tours: long enough to make them special occasions, eagerly awaited, without interest flagging. Other countries were touring by then, but did not make the same impact. It was 1935 before England lost series at home to anyone but Australia. South Africa won that year, we thought rather luckily (at least the small boys, did). It was 1950 before the West Indies won in England.

In 1934 Bradman was almost as devastating, although he took some time to get going in the Tests, partly because he was not always in the best of health. His scores were 29, 25, 36, 13, 30, 304, 244, 77. In 1938, however, although we had



Len Hutton (centre) being congratulated at the Oval in 1938 by Don Bradman (left) and Joe Hardstaff after the Test record of 334 runs, held by Bradman. Hutton went on to score 364.

McCabe scored 232, an innings which Bradman said declared was the best he has ever seen, but England could still claim to have had slightly the better of the draw.

So they could at Lord's, where Hammond played what many rank as his best innings. Old Trafford was a complete wash-out. Then, to our dismay, surprise, Australia won by five wickets at Leeds, in an exciting, low-scoring match. That meant that they retained the Ashes, but the last Test was to be played to a finish, so there was still a chance of a shared rubber. Hammond wrote that before the match "I never felt grimmer in all my life. Bradman packed his side with batting, presumably gambling on winning the Test (he had lost the previous three). He lost that one, too. Hutton broke the Test record for the highest innings, putting on 382 with Leyland for the second wicket, and England won by an innings and 579. I think Englishmen ought to remember, looking back on this historic triumph, that had the toss gone the other way Australia might have won by very nearly as many. Bradman did not bat. He had broken an ankle, bowling.

I do not think I have ever been so happy in my life as at the result of a cricket match, especially as I was very conscious of being Yorkshire born, and five Yorkshiremen played, and all did very well. The whole country seemed to cheer up, and in that Munich summer we needed cheering up. And yet, there was a curious sequel. As Edmund

Blunden put it in *Crickets Country*: "The victory soon assumed an aspect of inverted disaster. Scarcely greater shaking of heads and mutterings of dissatisfaction had been noticeable when our own Test was being put through the mill in Australia. Something must be wrong!"

I think this view was more characteristic of cricket's elite than the general public, and yet I do remember much gloomy talk about slow play, and extravagant luck, and over-prepared pitches, and timeless Tests.

Cardus wrote: "A new game has been invented which employs the implements of cricketers. E. H. D. Sewell asked: 'Does anyone want to see the same batsman in for 13 hours?' To which, the answer was: 'If it was an Englishman batting against Australia, yes, I did.'"

That was the last Test against Australia before the war, and afterwards, of course, many things were different. The years brought a wise decrease in the intensity of the boys' partisanship, and a realization that there were more important matters in the world than Test matches. The Thirties faded in a golden glow. The current proliferation of Test matches has undoubtedly cheapened them. The reasons for it are mainly financial, and not altogether more than in the long run they will prove valid. There is such a thing as the doctrine of diminishing returns. Yet, as I said at the beginning, a new England/Australia series still stirs the imagination. Let us hope for a good-tempered cricket, with a proper though not extravagant wish that England will win. There are still plenty of good players about. In particular, it will be fine to see Litter in action again, provided he does not have the bowling at Trent Bridge with an aluminium ball.

Alan Gibson

Lebanese Christians who live in a world of their own

On the Lebanese coast just south of Beirut, the bare of two Syrian ran poles from a man-made ridge of sand and stones. But their crews spend most days sunbathing and idly watching the sparkling waters of the Mediterranean. Last week a checkpoint on the coast road to Beirut is a mere property, an official though unpublished acknowledgement that Syrian control ends here.

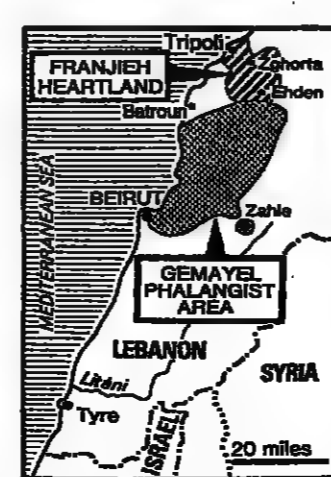
And indeed just a mile and a half further south, where the badly-maintained road swoops over a little dried-up river bed, there flies the green and white flag of the Phalange, and a banner proclaiming: "You are now entering the liberated area of Lebanon". The young Christian Lebanese militiaman who wanders over to your car is friendly enough. He wears a pro-western and anti-Arab sentiment, courageous, fearful and desperately vulnerable.

Marounistan is never discussed in the press or on television and like so many things in Lebanon, its existence is publicly condemned by those who most support it. There is nothing new in the concept of a partitioned Lebanon. When the civil war ended in 1976 Syria effectively reunited the country, opening up the streets of the capital and bringing the more ferocious of the militias under its control. But the period given to political leaders to draw up a national entente expired two years later and the Phalange, bitterly asserting that the Syrians controlled only one army of occupation to add to the Palestinian presence, took back East Beirut and closed their doors on the rest of Lebanon.

That, of course, is not how the Phalangist leaders see their predicament or their aspirations. They look back with a mixture of wistfulness and gentle, misleading memories to the old Lebanon. Pierre Gemayel, who forged the Phalange from its quasi-fascist and quasi-patriotic inspiration in 1936, still talks as if the Lebanon of the late 1940s and 1950s could return, a land governed by a Christian Maronite minority in which the Sunni Muslim rich collaborated politically against the Shia Muslim poor and the Palestinians were little more than a vague parochial concern, safely tucked away for the most part in Jordan and Syria.

"Only in Lebanon," Mr Gemayel was saying a few days ago, "does everyone feel at home. Christian and Muslim. This is the formula we want in Lebanon, the formula we want to conserve and give to the world in the same way as we gave the alphabet. For four hundred years we fought against the Ottoman Empire for our autonomy, and even under Ottoman rule Lebanon still retained some form of autonomy. Where else do you have 16 or 17 sects living together in harmony?"

Yet the sects of Lebanon have for years now lived in suspicion of one another and even the recent encouragement which the Maronites gave to the newly emergent nationalism contained more cynicism than principle. Yet the Phalan-



gion position—immovable, apparently inflexible, lacking in essential renewal of ideas that should characterize a lasting political creed—is an understandable one. In many ways, it is the only stand they can adopt. In the civil war, the Palestinian guerrilla movement treated Lebanon like a whore, turning West Beirut into a place of anarchy and lawlessness and destroying Christian communities with a breathtaking inability to understand the implications of what they were doing. That the Phalange came to regard the Palestinians as their natural enemies was not only inevitable but probably accurate as well.

Ever since the Druze massacres of the last century, the Maronites have had their backs to the wall, defending their narrow Levantine valleys against the steady encroachment of Islam, of colonial influence and of the more recent Arab dictatorships to the east. The nineteenth century butchery in the mountains gave rise to the Maronite Young Men's League, forerunner of the Phalange. Discipline, or more accurately, structure, is the most identifiable quality of the Maronite fiefdom. For within those 600 square miles the Phalange have created the infrastructure of a nation-state with its own communications, government bureaucracy, army and police. An airport has been built in the mountains above Jounieh, a double runway for Boeing 737s and a terminal building with control tower and departure lounge.

The Phalange have erected an impressive 65-storey computer centre at Deir el-Sayid, East Beirut with a permanent staff of 40 researchers. It is already being used to list Phalange party members (with personal details) together with data on the wages and electricity needs of the Christian areas.

Elsewhere in "Marounistan" the Phalange operates new harbours, publishes two newspapers and runs a security guard service, a bus company and two radio stations. A tele-

vision station is likely to go on the air soon. If you are involved in a road accident on the coast highway, the most likely first aid will be a squad of red-helmeted Phalangist military police. Jounieh, the Christian "capital"—a small and quiet harbour only four years ago—now has a fringe of high-rise apartment blocks, luxury hotels and cinemas. At the new marina, artificial waterfalls cascade past million-dollar yachts. You will be able to live well in "Marounistan".

But if the Phalange should ever bring about the partition of Lebanon, who would recognize this new nation? The Arab world would ignore its very existence. Europe, so dependent on Arab oil, would wish it still-born. The French army was sent to Lebanon to save the Maronites after the Druze assault, but France now gives little more than humanitarian aid. Calls upon the Pope for assistance have elicited repeated promises of prayer. But few nations can hold out more than the faint hope of celestial intervention, which is why the Maronite militias have turned to the only country which can give them physical military help: Israel.

But here lies the irony of their situation. For the Maronites lack the cohesion and ethnic tenacity of the Israelis. When the Maronites leave Lebanon, they become merely Arabs abroad, at best Arab Catholics. Having consistently

denied their Arabism for political motives, the Phalangist Maronites have lost the potential for Arab sympathy. Cowed by their former fellow counsellors—Muslims, perhaps, but still Levantines with all the commercial qualities that this implies—the Maronites could scarcely be adopted by Israel.

It is for this reason that the Phalange have over the past few months been emphasizing their belief that they are part of the Arab world, even if not actually Arabs themselves. Karim Palrakdouni, the party theoretician, now talks about the necessity of proving to the Arabs that the Middle East crisis is bound up with why Lebanon must be open to the Arab world. Relations between Lebanon and Syria, he should be improved, though Syrian troops should leave. The two countries are "twin brothers".

Perhaps. But what the Phalange are really looking for is some form of localized autonomy, some form of federalism that would place them outside Arab Islamic and nationalist jurisdiction, a nation with poor brother status which would be permitted to avoid the responsibilities of the major Arab powers. The days have long gone since Pierre Gemayel bought machine guns from the Palestinians for \$2 each and bullets for 15p. In future, the

Phalange will always expect military assistance from the Israelis when they feel threatened.

The Maronites probably now number less than 30 per cent of the Lebanese population—perhaps as low as 18 per cent—and there is no future for them as governors of a united Lebanon. But neither is there a future in a divided Lebanon. And so the infrastructure of a Maronite state may turn out to be that of a federal canton. The fighting around Beirut, Sannine and Zahle these past eight weeks—and the 630 deaths it has caused—was a method of threatening out the frontiers of this future statelet.

In one sense, all that is left is Gemayel's son Bassel, military leader of the Phalange, to start negotiations with the Syrians and Palestinians. The Syrians, as his father admits, are going to be eternal neighbours. And if the Palestinians do not achieve their West Bank state, they are likely to remain in Lebanon for decades. Certainly, the Phalangist most important ally, Israel, will not provide them with a state unless there is a massive change in the balance of Middle East power or in the methods of American persuasion. But the Maronites are compulsive gamblers and if they do not achieve their autonomy the odds are that they will go for broke. In which case, visitors may soon need a Marounistan visa if they want to visit the Cedars of Lebanon.

Robert Fisk



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SERVANTS NOT MASTERS

Delegates at the annual conference of the National and Local Government Officers' Association this week pledged the union to take industrial action against councils which agree to the reductions in their budgets demanded by the Secretary of State for the Environment. This is more than a routine display of trade union muscle. It is a usurpation by public servants of the role of publicly elected representatives: an encroachment over one of the lines of demarcation clearly drawn across our political system; another attempt by public employees to grab the neck of the public purse.

The constitutional position is clear enough. It is for elected bodies and office-holders — parliament, ministers, local councils, committee chairmen — to determine and approve the volume and distribution of public spending and the level of services it sustains. They do so on behalf and in the interests of the people, whose representatives they are. The public employees who organize, administer and perform those services have every right to be consulted and to be consulted collectively through their trade unions about the impact of policies on their conditions of employment, and to bargain with their employers about the terms on which expansion or contraction shall take place. They have no right to, and are not to be trusted with, a veto over policy decisions. It is not for them to determine the scope of the public services or the quantity of money to be raised in taxes to finance them. Trade unions, if they have power to decide matters, will decide them for the benefit of their members to whom alone they are accountable. If they acquire a secondary control over public policies and revenues, exploitation will follow.

low. Such ambitions on the part of the public service unions must be vigorously resisted. They pursue their ambition in three ways. By industrial action "against the cuts" or against a particular policy of which they disapprove. The employees of Lambeth council have exemplified both types of abuse, covertly against the sale of council houses and openly against last year's budget cuts. Or by enlargement of the number of public employees who sit as members of the council that employs them, but of another. Or by achieving a large or preponderant influence in Labour Party management committees which proceed to select for candidature and hold to account the party's local councillors. By these means, in favourable circumstances, it is possible to sew up a council so that the dominant interest bearing upon its policies is the interest of its own employees.

Strikes and other forms of disruption undertaken with that object in view must simply be resisted wherever they will. If the public service unions persist in these ways it will become necessary to extend the disqualification from membership of a council beyond its present scope of all employees of that council to include all employees of all councils. A councillor who is a NALGO official is subject to an obvious conflict of interest even if he is employed next door. For good and similar reasons all civil servants are disqualified from membership of the House of Commons as holding offices of profit under the Crown. All who hold offices of profit within the system of local government would become ineligible for election as local councillors. The corruption of local Labour parties can be purged only by the Labour

Party itself. If that cannot be done and the corruption infects city government, it will become necessary to curtail by law the remaining powers of local councils and thus curtail the scope for conspiracy to abuse those powers in the interests of public employees.

The unions representing central and local government workers are aggrieved at recent pay awards and at what they regard as a hostile attitude towards their members prevalent in high places. They have reasons for that, which in trade union terms may seem good. No one contradicts their duty to stick up for themselves. But it is regrettable they should do so in ways which show them unmindful of the public service character of their employment. This ought by rights to place some restraint on their use of the weapons of industrial warfare. Instead of which, in both the Civil Service and local government the unions are becoming readier and quicker to disrupt the services for which they are responsible.

Also, more obviously in local than in central government, the unions are beginning to challenge or usurp the constitutional function of elected representatives to decide budgetary and policy issues arising in public administration.

That can only lead to deterioration of the public services, as they come to be provided with diminishing pride, principle and reliability. Nor will the public tolerate for long armies of public employees in receipt of those marks of public service: relative security of employment, incremental scales and inflation-proof pensions which were introduced to match a higher than general sense of responsibility towards the performance of duty, now vanishing.

LET THEM STAND BUT NOT SIT

When Bobby Sands was elected to the House of Commons he provided the British Government and parliament with a double embarrassment. His election itself provided the IRA with a propaganda coup; but he also presented the House with a delicate choice because he was not automatically excluded from membership. This anomaly was the accidental consequence of an earlier change in the law. Among those traditionally debarred from membership of the Commons were convicted felons serving a term of imprisonment of more than twelve months. But the 1967 Criminal Law Act abolished the category of felony, so as a mere technicality, this particular form of exclusion lapsed. As there were no more felons, nobody could be kept out on that score.

The House of Commons still has the right to expel any of its members, so it would not have been forced to accept Bobby Sands had he been minded to take his seat. In fact the Government decided not to take this course for fear of the political repercussions. It would, so it was argued, simply give the IRA another propaganda success. But the reluctance of Parliament to act demonstrated the advantage of the previous arrangement whereby the election of such a person could be challenged in the courts.

The Representation of the

People Bill, which was published yesterday, is designed to restore that state of affairs. Anyone serving a term of imprisonment of more than one year is to be legally disqualified from membership of the House of Commons. In substance that restores the position that obtained before the 1967 Act. But the Bill does more than that. It also denies such a person the right to be nominated for election.

There is logic in this. As it was the election of Bobby Sands, not his presence at Westminster, that caused the future in the first place, it may reasonably be said that the proposed solution is related to the problem. If there is any cause for further anxiety in this area, it is the election of another hunger striker that the Government should worry about — not what he would do at Westminster. It might also be argued that it would be inconsistent to allow someone to stand for election and then deny him membership.

Yet it is one of the traditional rights of the British electorate to vote for someone whom they know cannot take his place in the House of Commons. It is a form of protest that has an honourable place in the political history of this country, stretching from John Wilkes in the eighteenth century to Mr Tony Benn in the twentieth. Had not the voters of Bristol been

prepared to reelect Mr Benn on the death of his father, Lord Stansgate, even though they knew that he was not eligible to remain a member of the House of Commons, it is unlikely that it would have become possible for anyone to renounce a peerage. It would certainly not have become possible in time for Mr Benn to continue his parliamentary career or for Sir Alec Douglas-Home to return to the House of Commons as Prime Minister. This was a reform whose time had come, but it would not have been brought about so swiftly if voters had been denied the right to make this dramatic gesture. There are times when to vote for someone who is not allowed to sit in the Commons may be a political act of more consequence than to vote for someone who can. To forbid a person to stand for election is therefore to circumscribe not only his rights but those of his constituents.

To take this course would be constitutionally unwise. It would also be politically unnecessary. The election of Bobby Sands was indeed embarrassing, but it was not disastrous and it can be attributed largely to an exceptional cause in the withdrawal of the SDLP candidate. Such an embarrassment may not be repeated, but it is in any case worth the risk. It should be enough to restore the law to what it was when we still had felons among us.

University control

From the Secretary General of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals

Sir, The Government has indeed made a series of political decisions which present a large threat to the future of British universities. But the threat is not one of "control"; it is the one which derives from the Government's wish drastically to reduce the size of the system in the impossibly short space of two years. The struggle against this policy must not be confused by false assumptions that the values represented by such words as "freedom", "autonomy" and "independence" are already on the point of destruction. They are not. Universities have not "sold their freedom" (Mr Stretch, June 9) nor is there any perceptible prospect of "political control by a statist regime" (Professor Griffiths, June 9). The Chairman of the University Grants Committee (UGC) has very recently, in an open letter to Mr Christopher Price, MP, affirmed that "it will be for each university, as is proper, to make decisions within its total resources and in the light of advice given by the Committee." In particular, it will need to decide how far to accept in its own name the Government's recommendations. We are not setting out to provide a detailed blueprint for each establishment.

But the case for such freedom has to be argued, in every generation. Universities are social institutions and there is no way in which their interests and welfare can be separated from those of society at large. The needs of society must always be foremost among the concerns of those who make university decisions. Defining those needs is the major problem in matters of higher education and research they are unlikely, in most cases, to be best discerned centrally by government agencies.

Forty-five universities, each making its own independent and informed interpretation of national needs, may well between them arrive at several valid versions of the best long-term pattern of research and teaching, with the inevitable mistakes will not be on the grand scale of Government miscalculations. It is highly desir-

able in the national interest that the present pluralistic system of decision-making by numerous and diverse institutions be preserved. The universities acknowledge the obligations that accompany their freedoms. Firstly, they must keep themselves fully informed about all relevant aspects of public policy and ensure that they can, collectively, the UGC is an invaluable and experienced interpreter of these matters, though of course universities have many other means of staying abreast of the national interest, and to identify the particular ways in which they can best pursue it.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CASTON,
The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals,
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.
June 9.

Tape recorders in court

From Miss Virginia Wason

Sir, The full implications of the attempts being made in Parliament to widen the scope of clause 9 of the Contempt of Court Bill may not have been fully realized. This clause has its origins in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the Phillimore report, which envisaged a limited use as a substitute for shorthand or long-hand notes, all governed by the securing of leave from the court.

The proposed amendment would give the court a discretion of the use of tape recorders by anyone except in proceedings in camera. At the moment the Attorney General has undertaken to reconsider the clause.

If the unrestricted use of tape recorders is allowed in court, witnesses of the accused person, but not the accused himself, will be entitled to enter the witness box armed with their own machines. What greater assistance could one have in perfecting a dishonest alibi? Jurors could spend hours comparing evidence, speeches and summing-up.

An honest but inept solicitor's clerk, recording certain passages from the evidence, might be able to find an opening and on again for a "later answer". The scope for the dishonest but skilled would be considerable.

In a case where the mass media will come equipped with their own tape recorders (and if tape recorders, why not video machines?). Outside responsible journalism, there will be a fringe seeking the lurid and salacious. Although there is a sub-clause forbidding subsequent publication by reproduction, one knows how ineffective the law now is in controlling pirated recordings. Fly the family of a murdered person, or the victim of rape giving evidence in such circumstances.

The profane use of tape recorders is bound to result in the production of several versions of the record. One can foresee an alarming increase in judicial time spent in court, at first instance and appellate, by reason of parties trying to establish as correct one version of the record rather than another. The extra burden placed on the Legal Aid Fund will be considerable. The matter can be summed up in no better way than it has been done by Lord Rookill. He said: "I can imagine nothing more alarming and more terrifying than to try a case, either criminal or civil, which has attracted a large amount of public attention, with an absolute battery of tape recorders around the court. Anything more distracting for witnesses, and anything more unnecessary to the successful trial of the action, it is difficult to imagine."

Yours faithfully,
VIRGINIA WASON,
President,
The Institute of Shorthand Writers,
2 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
June 8.

Civil Service grievances

From the General Secretary of the Civil Service Union

Sir, I read with interest (report, June 10) that your proprietor proposed to close down *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* because certain workers were alleged to be in breach of a procedure agreement. This has a familiar ring for civil servants, for as you will know, the current Civil Service pay dispute has been provoked entirely by the Government's unilateral breach of a 25-year-old pay procedure agreement and a 60-year-old arbitration agreement and its suspension of jointly commissioned fact-finding.

May we now expect *The Times* editorially to uphold the Government for its reckless and irresponsible behaviour? Or are we to assume that the obligation to uphold industrial agreements rests only upon the trade union side and that the Government in particular has some divine right to back out of agreements whenever it is minded to do so?

Yours faithfully,
L. H. MOODY,
Civil Service Union,
5 Praed Street, W2.
June 11.

From Councillor Mrs Janet Todd

Sir, I agree with Mr Marshall of the Association of First Division Civil Servants (June 11) that the ultimate issue in the civil servants' dispute is what sort of Civil Service will result from the Government's present behaviour. As a Conservative, however, I believe that the sort of Conservative Party which is likely to emerge is also at issue.

The civil servants with whom I come in contact are all, as it happens, instinctively averse to striking. What concerns me is that if all the civil servants are to be a matter of immense satisfaction that the Government can count on the fact that to such men and women action to claim what was theirs by right is not a matter of choice but a matter of necessity.

The Government had to concede large pay increases to workers with industrial muscle, it is argued, but in the case of civil servants they can divide and rule. This concession that might be to the right of the Government and the world-wide prospects which have been identified.

But on all this, Mr Sherman chooses to overlook the fact that, by the time he has converted our railways to trunk roads, oil will be prohibitively expensive and too scarce to use.

From the Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, Ministers and commentators create endless problems by oversimplifying the extraordinarily complicated equation which makes up local government.

The standard used in *The Times* on June 3 and 4 are misleading. Buckinghamshire, for example, receives for all services including the police, not 60 per cent of the ratepayers' contribution but only 42 per cent.

Of the remaining 58 per cent which falls on the ratepayers, just one third is paid by commerce and industry. In the national interest pure council property has been increasing at 10,000 per annum, yet since 1974 our proportion of annual grant has been routinely reduced and now we are threatened with an arbitrary termination of supply.

As a result there can be but a handful of people in the country — and they are not ministers — who understand the complex denouement and social havoc that will occur if the local authority is implemented in full.

There is an element of tragedy in events since, from differing standpoints, both ministers and leading

Benefit fraud inquiry

From Miss Linda Lennard

Sir, It was with great disquiet, but unfortunately not surprise, that we read the Secretary of State for Social Services' remarks that the Government is continuing and developing its present programme to check fraud and abuse in social security (*The Times*, June 5). From our own experience of advising disabled people on claiming benefits we have found that the "scurrying" atmosphere created by the Government is deterring many people from claiming benefits to which they are entitled.

In addition, we seriously question the Government's assertion that overpayments in social security are entirely the result of fraud. In many cases, there appear to be errors on the part of the Department of Health and Social Security officials themselves and, therefore, a good proportion of the estimated £40m may well come from correction of the errors rather than from actions in misclaiming benefits.

Moreover, the benefits system is so complex that many people may well misinterpret the rules and regulations. For instance, with regard to attendance allowance, the rules concerning handicapped children, who spend part of their time in hospitals as well as at home with their families, are very complicated. Overpayments may result not because of intent to defraud but because of the very complexity of the system.

Levels of benefit in Britain are very low — barely enough to live on. It is scandalous that people who are living in poverty and hardship should, in addition, be subject to harassment and intimidation by the Department of Health and Social Security. The Department would be better employed ensuring a maximum take-up of existing benefits. One may be forgiven for thinking that denying benefits to claimants who are entitled to them is the desired effect of Government measures — another way of cutting public spending? Such a tactic came up from a Government which has recently cut the number of tax investigators, thus allowing billions of pounds to go undetected in tax fraud.

Yours faithfully,
LINDA LENNARD, Organizer,
The Disability Alliance,
1 Cambridge Terrace, NW1.
June 5.

The Baltic terror

From Mrs Rita Parris

Sir, June 14 this year will be remembered by many exiles in this country and overseas as the 40th anniversary when thousands of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were rounded up by Russian security troops and police, put in railway cattle wagons and deported to remote northern areas of European Russia and Siberia.

The horror of the events of that night and the distress suffered by the deportees would be inconceivable to those who were born and live in freedom.

However, may we never forget that the Soviet authorities would use any measures available to achieve their aims with total disregard for any treaties or promises made, and above all, with total disregard for human life.

Yours sincerely,
RITA PARRIS,
41 Launde Road,
Oadby,
Leicestershire.
June 8.

Concrete solution for the railways

From Mr John Newstead

Sir, I am sorry to see that the eccentric fantasies of the Railway Conversion League are still given credence by anyone in this day and age (article by Alfred Sherman, June 11).

Most of their claims and statistics were long ago shown to be bogus, such as the supposed better fuel efficiency of road vehicles over rail. Would Mr Sherman really suggest that the 150,000 tons of freight dealt with by a 1,000-tonne freight train than by a large number of articulated lorries? Or that the case for rail electrification rests solely on efficiency, ignoring the fact that electricity does not depend for its generation on dwindling oil resources?

As for Professor Hall's study, it was never clear how he supposed that two coaches could pass on the 15 feet of clearance obtained from converting a double track railway, at high speeds up to 125 mph, or indeed at all.

The theories of the RCL are simply a manifestation of the irrational dislike of anything to do with railways widely held in this country. Doubtless they will still be uttering platitudes about hydrogen fuel and lithium-sulphur batteries when the last well dribbles dry.

Yours faithfully,
J. NEARSTAD,
37 Raynham Road, W5.
June 11.

From Mr M. J. Oakley

Sir, Congratulations on your editorial juxtaposition. Mr Alfred Sherman's anti-rail ravings will no doubt have their lack of factual basis exposed by others. Personally I find your cartoon of a sleek speeding electric railway locomotive (it looks vaguely like a contemporary 125 mph Deutsche Bundesbahn type) being swallowed by a monstrous grinding, roaring, pollution-belching, tarmin' engine, country-side-crushing, traffic-jam engendering road juggernaut, has provided the most unanswerable comment already.

Yours sincerely,
M. J. OAKLEY,
133 Redmond Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
June 11.

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, Alfred Sherman's "Concrete Solution for the Railways" is insubstantial in many respects, but it becomes flimsy to the point of collapse when applied to cities like London.

Mr Sherman readily admits that the conversion of railways into roads will have the same effect as building new roads. But every Londoner knows, from the painful experience of the last 20 years, that new roads attract more traffic which eventually leads to greater congestion — even on the local streets which are supposed to be relieved by the new roads.

In London twice as many people come to the central area by British Rail as come by car, it is true that the railways are generally used less than they could be, while the roads are over-used. But rather than involve ourselves in capital expenditure on yet another panacea, surely it is time that we learn to make better use of what we have already got — by managing our roads so as to give priority to public transport and goods delivery vehicles, and by encouraging greater use of the railways.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK, Chairman,
Transport 2000,
40 James Street, W1.
June 12.

Local spending

From the Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, Ministers and commentators create endless problems by oversimplifying the extraordinarily complicated equation which makes up local government.

The standard used in *The Times* on June 3 and 4 are misleading. Buckinghamshire, for example, receives for all services including the police, not 60 per cent of the ratepayers' contribution but only 42 per cent.

Of the remaining 58 per cent which falls on the ratepayers, just one third is paid by commerce and industry. In the national interest pure council property has been increasing at 10,000 per annum, yet since 1974 our proportion of annual grant has been routinely reduced and now we are threatened with an arbitrary termination of supply.

As a result there can be but a handful of people in the country — and they are not ministers — who understand the complex denouement and social havoc that will occur if the local authority is implemented in full.

There is an element of tragedy in events since, from differing standpoints, both ministers and leading

Life on the dole

From Professor Adrian Sinfield

"The harsh reality of life on the dole" is a phrase coined out by Mr David Pichaud in your Social Focus column on May 27, has changed remarkably little since unemployment first reached half-a-million after the war, nearly 20 years ago. The number registered out of work since then have been more than multiplied by the recent cuts in benefits only partly mentioned by Mr Pichaud: the flat-rate national insurance benefit was also cut by 5 per cent from November, 1980, with no restoration of this reduction in the recent Budget, and there have been a number of other restrictive changes.

Secondly, the state's services for the unemployed have been severely cut back in relation to the virtual doubling of the number out of work since the new administration took office. At that point the ratio of employment service staff to unemployed was 1:85 but this has now risen to 1:167. In addition, many special services for the unemployed over the age of 25 have been seriously restricted, including programmes for training the long-term unemployed and the hard to employ.

Finally, and most importantly of all, the very much increased amount

Law on contempt

From Mr Anthony Hoolehan, QC, and Mr Richard Walker

Sir, Mr Welsh (May 29) is quite right. There is no reported case in which it has been held that the law of contempt applies to publications relating to proceedings in coroners' courts. That is the nub of the problem concerning clause 7 of the Bill.

If the High Court has power to punish as contempt of court the publication (eg in a newspaper or by radio or television) of matter likely to prejudice proceedings before an inferior court, to which "inferior courts, tribunals and bodies" should clause 7 extend that power?

One possible line of demarcation of the High Court's protection was considered during the argument in the House of Lords in *Attorney-General v. BBC*, namely that the jurisdiction should extend to "inferior courts of record". This would include a coroner's court which Blackstone described as a court of record. But that was seen to be an unsatisfactory test since Parliament had provided by statute that numbers of tribunals shall be courts of record, viz, the Transport

'The War Game' under wraps

From Mr Nicholas Horsley

Sir, May I write to the Fourth Estate about what is surely today the Sixth Estate — the BBC?

I am a member of the General Advisory Council of this great body, and we met in London today. We were shown a recording of the film *The War Game*, which was made in the 1960s, and showed some of the horrors of nuclear weapons at that time. You will recall that the British Broadcasting Corporation refused to show this film when it was originally made, and more recently turned down requests to show it today.

The GAC meeting today we discussed in depth this decision. Over twenty members of the Council spoke on the matter, and all but three of them were in favour of showing *The War Game*. Most of them to Yarmouth, in the belief that it was possibly edited, and for it to be shown as part of a public discussion on nuclear weapons. Of the three opponents, two of them were conservative Members of Parliament. At the end of the discussion both the Director General and the Chairman of the BBC, made remarks which make me feel almost certain that the Governors will take notice of the GAC and will not reverse their decision and show *The War Game*.

I am risking the wrath of these two gentlemen, because in my view public knowledge and awareness of the horrors of nuclear weapons is far more important than the confidentiality of matters discussed at the BBC's General Advisory Council.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HORSLEY,
Welton Lodge,
Dale Road,
Welton, East Yorkshire.

Oral archives

From Mr Thomas Dalby

Sir, I write in support of the recommendation made by Ronald Lewin (June 4) that the "oral histories" of Bletchley Park personnel during the Second World War should be recorded for archival purposes.

Lewin's proposal could, perhaps, be taken further so that major and minor participants in historic events may record their recollections which otherwise would be lost. It is only when a recorder of the importance of making recordings before it is too late as 1955 when, for a variety of reasons, I was unable to immediately record the memories of the war living link with the famous Victorian photographer, Julia Margaret Cameron.

In 1948 I commissioned and published Helmut Gersheim's biography of the first of his kind, Mr Cameron. In it he told of her frequent long letters, written to her family in Faraway Ceylon, and at the latest moment, she would send the gardener's boy running all the way to catch the post. Mrs Cameron lived at a house called Dumbola in the Isle of Wight, near Yarmouth, and it has since been converted into a private hotel, which I visited when on the island in mid-1955. I told the proprietor of this gardener's boy episode and was informed that this was a Mr Newnham, who lived only a few yards away from the hotel. Many stories about his famous employer immediately went down the road and met and photographed this hale and hearty old man of 96 years and told him I would like to return in a few months to some of his stories of Mrs Cameron.

But, alas, he died some three months later, unknown, unrecorded — and unrecorded. This is an example of the way in which we could have preserved the recollections of an earlier age and obtained a deeper understanding of the environment in which one of the world's greatest photographers lived and worked.

Perhaps consideration should be given to the setting-up of an Oral History Society which would gradually develop archives containing the oral histories of witnesses, valuable to researchers and historians in their search for the inner truths of events long past. It would be interesting to have comments on this suggestion.

Yours sincerely,
T. DALBY,
4 Westbourne Park,
Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Claims to honour

From the Precursor of Christ Church

Sir, It is somewhat temerarious for one who was a junior officer in the European theatre in the second world war to disagree with a Field Marshal, but Lord Carver (feature, June 9) seems to me to perpetrate an injustice which even history is unlikely to redress when he says that "Monty" was "far and away the most effective professional soldier we have produced this century". Without in the least denigrating from his astonishing achievement, one must surely include in such an estimate the name of Slim.

Slim not only conducted a masterly retreat but also a continuously victorious campaign over territory so difficult, and with supply until the closing months of his command always inadequate and second best to the Western theatre, that in comparison Monty's war must be seen to be a comparatively straightforward task. He seems to have managed this astonishing feat without the sacrifice of his humanity, however tough he may have had from time to time to be with his subordinates.

These were both great soldiers, but none is gained in the history of British arms by exalting one and totally neglecting the other.

Yours faithfully,
PETER W. BIDE,
Christ Church, Oxford.

Hindsight

From Mrs Margaret Northing

Sir, In reply to Rev Owen Barracough (June 10), Surely the advantage of the new back page is that *The Times* can now be read by two at breakfast. I read the back whilst my husband reads the front.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET NORTHEY,
67 Primrose Way,
Lydney,
Gloucestershire.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Mortgages

Guaranteeing the money for a new home

There can be few experiences more frustrating — particularly for the first-time buyer — than to scribble and save for months on end, begging and borrowing to boost the building society deposit, only to have an application for a mortgage turned down flat at the end of it all.

At present it does not happen very often, because the building societies are flush with cash; and even at the tightest of times they all make efforts to lend to the first-timers. But when you know that there are three other people after the house that you have your eye on, and that the seller is anxious to complete, it is not much consolation to be told that you can go to the head of the mortgage queue and will not, with luck, have to wait much more than a couple of months for the money.

It is for people caught in circumstances such as these that the Co-op Bank's revolutionary new guaranteed mortgage scheme is designed.

Anyone prepared to save for two years under the Guaranteed Home Buyer Mortgage scheme can apply for and will receive a mortgage of up to four times the amount saved — assuming, of course, that this does not take them over the Co-op's income multiple (two-and-a-half times a single income or twice the first income and once the second), or the maximum proportion of the valuation which the bank is prepared to offer (90 per cent).

They must invest initially at least £250 and be prepared to build up their savings in amounts of between £50 and £250 for each month thereafter. So, for example, an individual saving £150 a month over the full two years, for total savings of some £4,000 (including interest) at the end of the period, would be assured of a mortgage of up to £16,000, assuming that he (or she) had sufficient income to support the repayments.

But is the scheme in fact so revolutionary? A handful of building societies already offer some form of mortgage guarantee to their depositors. In some cases (that of the Scarborough, for instance) the guarantee amounts to no more than a promise that anyone who has saved regularly with the society over two years will get a mortgage and will get it as fast as possible — that is, that they will move to the front of the queue.

But the Leicester has had a scheme in operation since the early 1970s under which first-time buyers who have saved regularly over a two-year period are assured of a mortgage of up to 10 times the balance in their account, or £13,000, whichever is the lower.

The curious thing about the Leicester scheme is that by far the bulk of depositors under it have dropped out before the end of the two-year period. Why? Because they have been able to satisfy their mortgage requirements without invoking the guarantee.

Two years of saving is, as the authors of the Government's Homeless scheme must have realized by now, just too long.

The Co-op scheme does, however, differ from its predecessors in that the bank will advance further funds to anyone who can persuade a "sponsor" to deposit between £1,000 and £4,500 with the bank over the same period. Twice the deposit is guaranteed (subject to the same reservations on income and percentage of valuation).

This is one way of getting parents, aunts and uncles to help without actually paying them from their money.

Adrienne Gleeson

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Family Budget

Cut your domestic heating bills by half

Hard-pressed British householders are spending up to £800 a year just to keep the home fires burning, according to the heating experts. That is the approximate cost of heating a four-bedroom detached house using electricity and £325 using oil.

It works out at up to £15 a week or more, and with fuel prices continuing to rise, heating is becoming a major component in the family budget.

How much you pay for your central heating will depend mainly on the type of fuel that is used. For instance, a four-bedroom detached house with gas-fired central heating could cost £400 a year, half the price of oil, while solid fuel might produce a bill closer to £500. Off-peak electricity would cost about £600 a year.

There are similar rough figures available for the standard three-bedroom "semi" — £250 a year using gas, £300 with solid fuel, £390 using off-peak electricity and £325 using oil.

These are London prices. Tariffs vary slightly from region to region, and it is also possible with oil or solid fuel to lower the bill slightly by shopping around or buying in bulk. The Consumers' Association has found for instance, that a bulk solid fuel discount can knock up to 3 per cent off the bill, while with oil the discount goes up to 10 per cent.

Similarly, prompt or early payment will attract a discount from some suppliers. With gas and electricity, though, the tariff is fixed and you pay for what you use.

How then, can you best cut the bill? Presented with the fact that for the same heat oil costs twice as much as gas, you might think that the answer lies in changing from the one system to the other.

But things are not that simple. First, there is the value of the oil installation, which you would have to write off when you took it out. Then there are the high cost of the labour involved in removing it and the cost of the new system and of the labour in installing it.

Since individual houses vary, there is no point in quoting figures, but the Consumers' Association has come up with a useful rule of thumb.

You should only consider changing your heating system, they say, if the cost is less than four times the annual saving you would make — and that, remember, is the true cost. Thus, to change from off-peak electricity to gas at present would cost you £1,000.

The exception is full-rate electricity. It is not priced for central heating and should not be used for it.

Saving on your heating bill can be dramatic, though, by using less fuel to achieve the same heating. That means insulation, efficient plant and careful temperature control.

Start with the loft. A quarter of the heat generated will disappear through an uninsulated roof space, but this can be cut back by 80 per cent with fibre glass insulation of the proper thickness.

Four inches of insulation in the loft (and experts say that it must be that thick) will cut your fuel bill by 20 per cent, whatever fuel you are using, and pay for itself within two to four years. That, the Consumers' Association points out, is an excellent investment which gives you a better return than leaving your money in the building society.

Other savings will depend on how your house is built. Properly supervised cavity wall insulation (unlike some other commonly advertised systems) works. The process comes with lower fuel bills. Thirty five per cent of heat escapes through the walls, but cavity wall insulation can cut this back to 10 per cent, making another 25 per cent saving on the fuel bill.

Experts estimate that such insulation should pay for itself within three to six years, which again is a better return than can be obtained by leaving the money in the building society or with a similar savings institution.

If you are lucky, you have a far cut your heating bill by 46 per cent. With one or two other modifications, you should be able to slash it in half.

Can you detect a drop of just one degree centigrade in a room's temperature? The chances are that you cannot. Yet, by turning the thermostat down one notch and having the air one degree cooler, you will cut your bill by 7 per cent.

The correct use of the timer is also important.

Only in one area of insulation is there some controversy. Most people install double-glazing on the assumption that it will lessen heat loss, cut the fuel bill and so be a good investment. That, says the Consumers' Association, is not strictly correct.

"If you are a handy person," they claim, "DIY double glazing for rooms that are heated a lot, and have large windows, might pay for itself in five to ten years. But paying a firm to put in double glazing throughout the house is very expensive and is probably not worth it on fuel saving grounds."

Such windows do, though, cut down noise as well as heat loss and could well be justified on aesthetic grounds.

Finally, if a 50 per cent-plus saving on those escalating fuel bills is not sufficient, ask yourself one question: if our grandparents could get by with just water bottles, warmers and extra blankets for those few cold winter days, how is it that we can't?

Roger Beard

UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide constant supervision of your investment by professionals and minimize the risk of loss by investing in a wide spread of different companies. M&G (who manage unit trusts in Britain) now manage unit trusts totaling over £100,000,000.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

The four M&G unit trusts described below have particular appeal in the present investment climate. Use the form below to help you in the Fund of your choice.

REVENUE A Fund with the aim of providing a high income as well as prospects of capital growth from investment in a portfolio of high-yielding securities. Assets: City & Co. Distribution dates: quarterly units only. The last day of March, June, September and December, and distribution date for new investors: 20th September 1981.

INVESTMENT Aims for a yield of about 50% higher than that of the 11 Active M&G Funds. The Fund is designed to invest in the USA and Canada which are considered by M&G to be undervalued in the stock market. Assets: Lloyds Bank Ltd. Distribution dates: quarterly units only. 20th June and 20th December, and distribution date for new investors: 20th August 1981.

AMERICAN RECOVERY A Fund with the sole objective of capital growth over the long-term, designed to invest in the USA and Canada which are considered by M&G to be undervalued in the stock market. Assets: Lloyds Bank Ltd. Distribution dates: quarterly units only. 20th June and 20th December, and distribution date for new investors: 20th August 1981.

NEW THIS YEAR BEFORE INVESTING	GILT	DIVIDEND	REVENUE	AMERICAN RECOVERY
Launch date	DEC '80	MAY '64	MAY '69	JULY '79
Unit price	50p	50p	123p	50p
Price of income units at 10th June 1981	46.6pxd	148.3pxd	166.1p	94.7pxd
and estimated current gross yield	11.26%	8.66%	4.67%	1.35%
Percentage change in Fund offer price since launch date	-6.8%	+196.6%	+1228.8%	+89.4%
Percentage change in £1 Ordinary Index over same period	-79.9%	+57.4%	+30.6%	+18.1%

FROM £1,000

PLEASE INVEST £1,000 in the following unit trusts (or a multiple thereof) by completing and returning this form to M&G.

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ADDRESS _____

POST CODE _____

DATE _____

Signature _____

ACCUMULATE CAPITAL BY SAVING £12 A MONTH

Regular Investment Plans with life assurance provide one of the most cost-effective methods yet devised of accumulating a few thousand pounds. This offer enables you to start a Plan through a life assurance policy with benefits linked to the M&G fund of your choice.

The Company claims tax on your behalf (provided that your total life assurance premiums do not exceed £1,500 p.a. or one-sixth of your total income, whichever is the greater), and add to your payments, to make up your gross premium. On a £20 net a month Plan, for example, tax relief at the current rate of 15% would bring your gross premium up to £23.53 a month.

The future value of your Plan will depend on your starting age and the investment performance of the fund you choose. A man of 35 for example, who started paying £20 a month net (tax relief included) into a Plan linked to M&G Recovery in April 1971 (when the Plan was first used in conjunction with this Fund), would have secured an allocation of units worth £2,440. These figures allow for a deduction to cover the Company's liability for tax on capital gains. This performance has been exceptional and may well not be repeated, but it does demonstrate how effective the Plan can be as a way of building up capital.

Between 95% and 110% of each payment (depending on your starting age) is invested in units, except in the first two years when these figures reduce to 71% and 87% to cover setting-up expenses. After two years, therefore, the amount invested will in most cases be greater than your monthly payment.

Regular investment of this type means that you can benefit from the inevitable fluctuations in the price of units through "pound cost averaging". You can continue payments for any number of years up to 20, and the cover of at least 180 times your gross premium is provided throughout. An element of life cover is also provided. If you die before the Plan has reached its maturity, your estate will be entitled to a cash sum of £10,000 or the value of the Plan, whichever is the greater. If you die after the Plan has reached its maturity, your estate will be entitled to a cash sum of £10,000 or the value of the Plan, whichever is the greater.

You are free to cash in your Plan for its current value at any time either before or after the elapsed 20 years. Tax will be payable on any capital gain at termination if your Plan is linked to a unit trust; but in the case of bonds the Company's liability to tax is reflected in the quoted price. If you cash in or stop payments during the next four years there is a penalty, and the tax authorities require us to make a deduction. You should not consider the Plan for less than five years and, for tax reasons, higher-rate taxpayers should continue payments for at least ten years.

Anyone aged 18 or over can join the Plan and there is no maximum age limit. (A specimen of the policy form is available on request.)

M&G TRUSTS ASSURANCE LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6SD.

Taxation

The cost of putting off the evil day

Back in the far off days of 4 to 5 per cent interest rates and about the same level of inflation, the Inland Revenue could afford a fairly gentlemanly attitude to those people who did not pay their tax on time.

The old general rule used to be that you should have paid, but had not, and that if you and the Inland Revenue disagreed about the amount you should pay then you did not have to pay interest on the amount in dispute.

Interest charges started running only after the amounts were agreed. Naturally there was a temptation to put off paying tax by finding grounds to dispute an assessment. Indeed the tax avoidance industry was as much based on giving people a tax holiday as on directly saving tax.

A scheme to save capital gains tax might be instances of 5 per cent of the gain in return for which the taxpayer may have stood a fair chance of eliminating the tax but even if he lost, he — and not the government — would be the loser. The money interest-free until the matter was settled, which could be as much as eight to 10 years later.

It was against the background of this tax avoidance scheme and higher interest rates that Mr Healey introduced (in 1975) some new and flexibly worded provisions under control. What follows therefore is a rather simplified version of the law applying to assessments issued after July 31, 1975.

In principle, if you delay paying your tax you can be charged interest (at a rate of present of 12 per cent a year), which is not allowable against your tax. The interest is known as the "reckonable date" as the moment you actually pay up. In most cases, this reckonable date is the statutory day of assessment for the particular year of assessment should be paid.

If an assessment has not been issued by the statutory date

then the tax payment generally becomes due 30 days after the assessment has been issued.

Such a system is simple enough where the Inland Revenue and taxpayer both agree on the amount of tax to be paid. The complications arise where there are disputes about how much the tax should be.

If you are in this position, you can ask for a postponement of the disputed tax on which you have been assessed. But you must have grounds for believing that you are being asked for too much tax and you must also be appealing against the assessment. The application and appeal must be made within 30 days of the date of the Notice of Assessment and not 30 days from the day you receive the notice.

Then, if the Inland Revenue agrees on the amount to be postponed, interest charges start running from a later "reckonable" date. In the case of the tax not in dispute, the reckonable date for interest is 30 days from the point at which the application for this postponement is accepted by the Inspector.

So a successful application to postpone can often reduce the period on which interest is

charged on the total amount of overdue tax — especially if the Inspector takes his time about agreeing to the postponement.

There are, however, long-stop dates at which interest starts to be paid, regardless. These are the so-called "postponement dates" which are generally six months after the due date of payment. If you agree the amount of tax due earlier than this time, then the reckonable

Although an assessment must have been issued in order to start the whole process of interest charging, don't imagine that you can evade interest charges altogether by simply not informing the Inland Revenue about any gain or income that you have received. There are provisions in the Taxes Management Act for charging interest and penalties where a taxpayer has been neglectful or fraudulent — and this has led to a loss of tax for the Inland Revenue.

One way of making sure that you can meet the interest payments is to invest in tax reserve certificates. Such certificates yield 12% per cent a year and effectively cancel out interest payments on equivalent amounts of outstanding tax.

But there are still some taxpayers who could find themselves liable to a large amount of tax because the Inland Revenue has been undercharging them over a period. The Parliamentary Ombudsman recently reported on the tax affairs of three pensioners who had substantial arrears of tax building up without their knowledge.

Fortunately there are special rules to cover these circumstances and the income limits at which they apply have been raised with effect from March 20, 1981. Under the new arrangements the rule is that if the taxpayer's gross income is £5,000 or less no attempt is made to recover the tax arrears. For people over the age of 65 or receiving state retirement of £8,000's pension the limit is £10,000.

A proportion of the tax is remitted at different levels of income up to £17,500 a year (£19,500 in the case of pensioners).

© The dates on which tax becomes due are 30 days after the date of issuing the notice of assessment if this is later than the appropriate date shown in the table.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

WHEN YOU RECEIVE YOUR POLICY YOU HAVE A STATUTORY TEN DAYS TO DECIDE WHETHER THE PLAN MEETS YOUR NEEDS.

THE M&G TRUST ASSURANCE LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6SD. TEL: 01-526 4558.

I WISH TO PAY £ _____

PLEASE INVEST £1,000 in the following unit trusts (or a multiple thereof) by completing and returning this form to M&G.

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THE M&G GROUP

Round-up High risks, high rewards from Barings

Providence Capital and Barings (of all the unlikely people) are going in for a daring concept in investment management with their Special Markets Fund. Given the private investors' penchant for the high risks and high rewards provided by specialist markets, it is hardly surprising that Barings' fund will go up to 100 per cent into any situation which the investment managers consider to be worth chasing.

The fund managers are empowered to invest in a wide range of securities — including those in areas in which there are as yet no specialist funds — and could put their money into property, although they probably won't because of the problems of moving out again in a hurry if a better opportunity arises.

For the private investor (minimum investment £1,000) one of the advantages to the fund is that it minimizes the costs of switching. But, of course, the proof of this pudding must be in the eating. If Barings get it right, this will be a great performer, but if they get it wrong... So it's not for widows or orphans.

Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society, which put a spanner in the works of the building society movement as a whole a couple of months ago by offering extra high interest on accounts in excess of £1,000 — with no penalties on early withdrawals — has had such a flood of money pouring into it that it has decided to open no more from June 30. Existing account-holders, of course, will continue to enjoy a rate of interest now 1 per cent above the building society association recommended rate, so if you want to jump on this particular bandwagon you had better move quickly.

BANK RATES MAY FLUCTUATE BUT... Credit & Commerce

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Rejecting a car • 'Private' correspondence

I bought a brand new car three months ago. During the whole of this time it has been in working condition for a total of 22 days. As a result of my repeated complaints, the dealer has had to back for repairs no less than five times. I have now lost faith in it ever being put right and would like to have a replacement or my money back. Should I make a stand now, and refuse to accept the car back, and insist on a replacement? Is there any specific period one has to wait before one can reject a new car on the basis that it does not work properly? Clearly, I must take some definite action before the warranty expires. (FK, Ealing.)

Rejection of a new car is virtually impossible after you have driven it away from the showroom. Once it arrives in your own garage, it is deemed to be your property. You cannot send it back unless some really serious defect emerges—for example, a dangerous and irreparable distortion of the chassis or some other defect which renders it virtually unroadworthy, ie, not fit for its purpose.

Under Section 35 of the Sale of Goods Act you, as buyer, are deemed to have accepted the vehicle if you do

any act which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller—for example, merely driving it home, unless you have made it clear that you are taking it, say, on a week's trial. In any case, you are deemed to have accepted the vehicle if, after a reasonable lapse of time, you retain it without intimating to the seller that you reject it.

Where a vehicle is defective—or not reasonably fit for its purpose, the Sale of Goods Act gives the buyer a clear right to claim from the dealer (not the manufacturer) the cost of all repairs which are necessary to keep it serviceable for a reasonable length of time. As yet there are no cases deciding what is a reasonable length of time, but in theory your rights under the Sale of Goods Act can continue to exist even after the manufacturer's warranty has expired.

You can also claim the cost of hiring a replacement vehicle when the car is off the road being repaired. You are not obliged to take the car back to the seller and can, in fact, consult other repairers—for example, the main agent—if you have lost confidence in the seller's ability to put it in working order.

Can you tell me if the words "private and confidential"



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

have any specific legal meaning? Invariably I find a pile of such envelopes on my desk after a spell away from the office. Mostly they contain nothing more confidential than advertising brochures. Is there any way to prevent advertisers using this ploy? Do Post Office regulations cover this? (PF, Gloucester.)

Words like "personal" or "private" should ensure that only the addressee will see the

contents since it is assumed that no one but he will have authority to open it. Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent your giving your private authority to open them provided you are prepared to take the risk that none will contain information you would prefer her not to know about.

The words "private" or "confidential" are of significance in the law of libel. The general rule is that the writing of a letter containing a defamatory statement is not responsible under civil law if he addresses it expressly to the person defamed.

This is because publication to a third party is necessary to constitute a libel. However, the sender will be liable if he has reason to know that the letter is likely to be opened and read before it reaches the hands of the person it is addressed to, for instance, by a secretary or clerk. These words will usually prevent the writer being accountable should the letter be opened by someone other than the addressee.

Marking a document with the word "confidential" can also sometimes give rise to a confidential relationship. Even though no contractual relationship is established, a judge could restrain the recipient from divulging or making use of the information in the document. The recipient could also be liable to pay

damages for breach of confidence.

Just over two years ago I purchased two detached cottages in Lincolnshire for the total sum of £3,000. Since then most weekends and holidays I have spent renovating the cottages and I have now reached the stage where they are almost completed. As I live in rented accommodation here in London, it is my intention to move into one of them with my family and sell the other—valued at around £10,000. Would I be liable for any form of taxation from this sale? Both renovations were carried out without the aid of grants. (GS, London, W6.)

It would appear that you did not acquire the two cottages for a trading purpose, but rather with a view to making one cottage your main residence. Nevertheless, the possibility of the Revenue seeking to assess a profit on the sale as trading income cannot be ruled out completely. Certainly the sale of the surplus property will be subject at least to capital gains tax. Your allowable expenditure—which may be deducted in computing the chargeable gain will be restricted to the actual sums disbursed—that is, there will be no deduction for the notional value of the work carried out by you.

Investors' week

The best has yet to begin...

brokers and others of increases of 30 to 50 per cent in company profits next year owe much more to lower interest rates and streamlining than to business recovery. Poland and the Middle East could as easily cool down, as "hot up".

Not even the oil glut is an unmitigated curse. If British National Oil Corporation keeps

its oil at \$39.25 a barrel, then a fall in the pound against the dollar automatically increases the Government's tax take. Even a fall in the BNOC price will probably leave the take roughly the same.

If I counsel you to buy the market in August rather than now, it is because the Government, affecting a studied calm, is still neglecting to control a money supply now bloated with uncollected tax money. Come the day the striking civil servants go back to work, credit will, one imagines, tighten; but gilt-edged yields are already allowing for a 14 per cent minimum lending rate, not the present 12 per cent one.

Among engineering shares, it must be admitted that B. Elliott, Staveley, and 600 Group said nothing to encourage the view that a recovery in business is already under way; but Allied Breweries and Bass (which takes in Charrington and Worthington) both reported good profit increases, thanks to a brew of cheaper beers and larger and cost cutting.

It was left to Guinness to report lower profits. It makes too much money in Irish punts, which are not worth as much as British pounds.

Westland did defence stocks no good by indicating that profits had peaked.

The news, in a word, was mixed, and so must be the answer to our question: the worst is over, but the best has yet to begin.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises			
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change
286p	216p	Gt Port Est	6p to 232p
284p	197p	Hanson Tat	21p to 282p
154p	130p	Hill Samuel	6p to 150p
34p	18p	Lotus	10p to 32p
120p	62p	Muirhead	16p to 110p
Falls			
234p	174p	Cawoods	17p to 202p
164p	125p	Comet Radio	30p to 131p
83p	67p	Guinness (A)	5p to 67p
240p	159p	Lucas Inds	20p to 186p
163p	112p	P & O	51p to 125p

Alternative investment



A woodcut in Directorium Humanae Vitae, 1489, sold at Christie's, New York, in April for over £6,000.

Books have more than held their own

At this Antiquarian Book Fair last week dealers were citing any number of books from every collecting field and century that had (pace Lord Rothschild—see The Times of May 26) lapser shares in Royal Dutch several times over.

They ranged from Vesalius, De humani corporis fabrica, 1543, which climbed from £135 in 1935 to £44,000 this year (a 32,400 per cent increase) to Gould's Birds of Australia, 1940, up from £140 in 1935 to £46,000 (32,700 per cent) and even F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby, published at \$2 in 1925 and now worth \$2,600 in original condition.

Many equally high fliers might have been chosen. But, more important, prices in the book market as a whole have grown at least as fast as shares in Royal Dutch over the period since the mid-1930s—and a good deal faster than shares in General.

In his article in The Times Lord Rothschild compared the increase in value of books in his own collection with the performance of Royal Dutch shares. The 3.300 per cent rise in the share price of Royal Dutch since the 1930s—roughly half of which is attributable to the strength of the dollar and the guilder (in which these shares are quoted) against the pound—is by no means typical of equities generally. The Dow Jones being up just 670 per cent over its 1930s average and the FT 30-share index having risen a mere 450 per cent since its inception in 1935.

The portfolio of books which Lord Rothschild quoted was very limited in spread. All 10 works in the sample were drawn from 18th century English literature and eight of them were bought during the 1930s when literary fashion was fundamentally rerating this field and prices were therefore high in relation to the rest of the book market.

Moreover, whatever its other advantages, Rothschild is not necessarily the ideal name to go shopping with.

Even bearing in mind the feverish state of the market at the time, dealers recall that the prices Lord Rothschild paid were high. And, finally, the present valuation given for most of the books in the Rothschild sample was very conservative and could have understated the real increase in their value by a wide margin. Nevertheless, the overall value of the books which Lord Rothschild quoted has still grown twice as fast as the FT index.

The book market is extraordinary complicated, for the good reason that there are really as many categories of collecting as there are spheres of human interest or activity. It also has a long history. Serious collecting of antiquaria began in the early 1500s—began in the early

THE aim is growth. Not just good growth, but spectacular growth. Not just for one year, but constantly.

It is our objective to put the Special Market Fund in the list of the top performing funds permanently.

That is a highly ambitious aim, but then this is no ordinary fund. Our method of investment is different from anything you have seen before.

In short, the Special Market Fund is a fresh new concept, perhaps the most original investment idea for over a decade.

Here is why.

THE FUND THAT WON'T BOX ITSELF IN.

If you monitor investment pages regularly, you'll know that the best performance tends to come from specialist funds.

The idea of specialist funds is that they invest all their capital in one booming market sector only, in order to stand the best chance of fast growth.

For example, among currently fashionable boom markets are Japan and High Technology. So you'll see a lot of funds entitled 'Japanese' funds, or 'Technology' funds.

As a private investor, you probably find the prospect of these funds exciting. And rightly so, because they represent a good chance of rapid growth.

But—and it's a big but—what happens when the current boom markets plateau? And fall? Which is exactly what does happen.

The answer is that these specialist funds go on investing your money in those markets regardless—because that's what they have to do. They've boxed themselves in.

This is where our Special Market Fund is unique. We, too, will invest our capital in boom markets, like Japan and High Technology.

But unlike the others, we won't commit ourselves long-term. As soon as one market shows signs of slowing, we'll switch wholesale to the next. So that we can avoid investing today's money in yesterday's boom. This way, high growth

becomes not just a goal, but a real possibility. After all, it has to be easier to

make money if you can always invest in a growing market and not in a declining one.

THE CASE FOR LEAVING IT TO THE PROFESSIONALS.

Of course, as a private investor, you could seek to do the same thing yourself, by moving your money from one specialist fund to another.

There are two good reasons, however, why you shouldn't.

The first problem you'll encounter is one of simple mathematics. Every time you, as a private investor, switch from one fund to another you incur costs.

Usually, it's 5% when you're buying into a unit trust, and a further 5% each time you switch. That is all in addition to the normal management charges.

That's far too much—because in this rapidly changing world, you may well need to switch several times a year.

On the other hand, when we move your money from one growth market to the next as part of our Special Market Fund these high charges are avoided.

The second problem is that it takes a great deal of investment insight, knowledge and experience to predict when it is right to move into or out of any given market.

Few private investors have the necessary skills, and even fewer have access to the wealth of data that must be analysed before any investment decision is made.

The Special Market Fund on the other hand is managed by professionals—indeed, by some of the most experienced and respected professionals in the City.

PROVIDENCE CAPITOL AND BARINGS.

The Special Market Fund has been produced and is operated by Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company, part of the £2,250 million Gulf+Western Group.

Providence Capitol, one of Britain's fastest growing life offices, has over 25,000 existing clients and gross assets in excess of £70 million.

The investment management is undertaken by Baring

Brothers & Co., the oldest established merchant bank in the City of London and an internationally regarded investment house.

Barings manages around the equivalent of £2 billion of investments and also advises on the management of funds greatly in excess of this figure.

In addition to its London investment research facility, Barings has contacts and affiliated offices throughout the world.

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT FROM THE SPECIAL MARKET FUND?

First, of course, all investment funds can go down as well as up, and the Special Market Fund is no exception. However, the Special Market Fund represents an exceptional chance of achieving really high growth.

Certainly, any fund which had invested in some of the successive boom markets of the past five years—gold, energy, small companies—moving in and out at the right times, would have performed spectacularly—doubling its value every couple of years.

Of course, it's one thing to construct the perfect portfolio with the benefit of hindsight, and quite another to do so for the future.

However, Barings, with its long established experience, both in the UK and overseas markets, is especially well placed to take advantage of the investment opportunities presented by changing economic conditions around the world.

HOW TO INVEST.

To invest, simply complete the coupon below and send it to us with your cheque. We will send back to you confirmation of your investment and your Maximum Investment Bond document detailing the number of units allocated. You can then keep in constant touch with the value of your investment, since it is published daily in the national newspapers.

Announcing a totally new type of investment with one simple aim.

becomes not just a goal, but a real possibility. After all, it has to be easier to

The Special Market Fund.

Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG.

The Maximum Investment Bond.
The vehicle for your investment in the Special Market Fund is Providence Capitol's Maximum Investment Bond, a single premium life assurance policy.

The minimum investment is £1,000 and additional investments of at least £250 may be made at any time.

The Value of your investment.
The whole of your investment is used to purchase accumulation units in the Special Market Fund at the offer price.

The cash-in value of your holding at any time will be the full value of these units calculated at the bid price. Investors should remember that no guarantee of future investment performance can be given and that the unit values may fall as well as rise.

Realising your investment.
You may cash in all of your units, or part of the units provided that the bid value of any remaining units exceeds £1,000 in order to protect the interests of Providence Capitol's investors as a whole. The Company may decide, in exceptional market conditions, that 12 months' notice of intention to cash in your investment should be given. Normally, however, these transactions can be effected in a matter of days.

GENERAL INFORMATION.
Being a Regular Income.
If you want to supplement your income, you may wish to set up a regular income plan by cashing units. The minimum amount of any one withdrawal is £50.

Life Assurance Cover.
One of the benefits of investing in the Maximum Investment Bond is that you receive life assurance cover. The benefits are according to age at death. Examples of the life cover for every £1,000 of units held at death are as follows:

Age at death	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
25	£1,250	£1,250	£1,250	£1,250	£1,250

Switching Investments.
Although your initial investment will be in the Special Market Fund, Providence Capitol has a wide range of other investment funds enabling you to select the fund or funds to suit your needs at any time.

You may switch your investment between funds simply and rapidly and at little cost. Full details are available on request.

Income Protection.
Income protection is accumulated in the fund. Reduced capital gains are charged to a fund and a reserve is set up within the fund for tax on any unrealised capital gains. There is no personal liability to

Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG.

To: Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG. Tel: 01-749 9111.

I wish to invest £..... (min. £1,000) in the Providence Capitol Special Market Fund and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms).....

Block capitals please

Christian names.....

Address.....

Date of birth.....

Occupation.....

Are you currently receiving medical treatment or attention, or have you ever suffered from any illness, disability or accident in the past (excluding minor ailments) which has required medical or surgical attention? YES NO

If yes please give details.....

If the Company is unable to grant you full life assurance cover without medical examination, are you willing to be medically examined? YES NO

Or would you prefer a reduced life assurance benefit (but always at least 100% of the cash-in value of your units at death)? YES NO

Please send me details of the Share Exchange Plan. YES NO

DECLARATION: In making this proposal I declare that:

1. I understand that this proposal will form the basis of the contract between myself and Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited.

2. I consent to the Company obtaining information from any doctor who has attended me.

Signature..... Date.....

(This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland)

Registered Office: Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG. Registered No. 95621 England.

A Gulf+Western Company

Commodities

[illegible]

Cocoa and coffee futures are at their lowest levels for five years, and as the decline continues doubts are mounting over whether prices will be restored to their remunerative levels in the near term.

For much of the past seven months coffee prices have traded within a narrow range, averaging about 120 cents per pound, with the relative stability being the result of the export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, but this week they dropped sharply to below 100 cents despite a further 1,400,000-bag reduction in the quota imposed on June 5.

Meanwhile, the new International Cocoa Agreement, which would provide price support through buffer stock purchases, remains uncertain because the world's biggest producer, the Ivory Coast, and the world's leading consumer, the United States and West Germany, have so far failed to join.

The session proved less difficult than had been feared. In the morning, bids for second money pushed up from open 10½ per cent, as far as 11½ per cent. But the afternoon turned out although many houses had off at 11 per cent. Some able to pick up small sums at down to 9 per cent.

The pound had a quietly firm session and after a "high" of \$1.5615, closed 90 points up at \$1.5590. The trade weighted index rose 0.3 to 95.1.

Sterling improved over the mark 4.6325 (4.6300), and guilder 5.2250 (5.2150), and did exceptionally well in terms of the French franc 11.1850 (11.1200), but ground was lost to the Swiss franc 4.1075 (4.1275).

Expectations of lower prices

	Market rates (day's range)	Market rates (close)		
New York	51.9475-9526	51.9695	1 month	3 mth
Montreal	94.9475-9526	94.9695	1.05-1.15c disc	2.35-
London	22.22-22.22	22.22	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Brussels	76.55-76.55	76.55	1.05-1.15c disc	2.45-
Copenhagen	16.75-16.75	16.75	25-30c disc	30.00-
Frankfurt	1.27-1.27	1.27	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Munich	4.69-10.00	4.69	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Stockholm	160.00-167.50	160.00	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Milan	2326-2326	2326	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Paris	111.20-111.20	111.20	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
St. Louis	9.92-10.00	9.92	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Stockholm	336.00-336.00	336.00	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Vienna	32.18-32.18	32.18	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-
Zurich	6.65-13.1	6.65	1.05-1.15c disc	2.40-

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 6.3 as of 8:51 a.m.

Australia	1.7720-1.7770
Bahrain	0.733-0.750
Finland	8.7170-8.7570
Greece	111.65-113.65
Hongkong	10.8000-10.8300
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.545-0.548
Malaysia	4.5875-4.6175
Mexico	48.5-48.7
New Zealand	2.27-2.28
Saudi Arabia	6.6105-6.6405
Singapore	4.1870-4.2170
South Africa	1.6915-1.7062

New York, June 12.—On the New York Stock Exchange the Dow Jones industrials averaged 1.14 points down to 1006.28, trading 50,390,000 shares.

the \$100,000-\$200,000 bracket.

The Federal Reserve reported that the closely watched M-1 money aggregate reached \$2,900m in the week to June 16, while M-1A declined \$2,400m, far more than anticipated, and likely to foster a further drop in interest rates next week, analysts said.

Trading today was new developments were so few, investors had little to provide direction, and many investors were waiting for additional evidence that interest rates would come down in the near future.

In electronics, defence and retail sales were strong, but Oils claimed their recent weakness.

General Dynamics rose 39¢ in active trading. Teledyne rose 78¢, Xerox + \$5; and General Instruments climbed 35¢ to 123½.

Purvisation rose 3¢ to 84½.

Boeing rose up 3¢ to 444, while McDonnell Douglas rose 1½ to 51½ and Boeing + 3½.

General Dynamics rose 3¢ to 33½, but United Technologies fell 1½ to 104.

Retailers, active Sears & Roebuck added 2¢ to 20, J.C. Penney + 1½ to 34½, K. Mart + 1½ to 34½, and Department Stores + 41.

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Change %
Sterling	85.1	-29.4
US dollar	109.0	+2.5
Canadian dollar	87.7	-17.4
Schilling	121.3	+31.2
Belgian franc	101.4	+9.0
Danish kroner	82.7	-11.8
Deutsche mark	116.6	+38.5
Swiss franc	134.3	+66.0
Guilder	106.2	+13.9
French franc	82.1	-22.1
Lira	57.3	-35.8
Yen	143.6	+37.7

Rates	
Ireland	1,523-1
+ Canada	1,304-1
Netherlands	2,660-2
Belgium	39.11
Denmark	7,325-7
West Germany	2,394-3
Portugal	63.15
Spain	95.40
Italy	1193
Norway	3.95
France	5,720-4
Sweden	5,080-5
Japan	224.0-2
Austria	16.91

Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed: 10/7/81)
Clearing Bank Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 114 Low 9
Week Fixed: 114

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
3 months 124	2 months 114
3 months 124	3 months 114

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades

3 months 113-114	3 months 114
------------------	--------------

	ECU central rates	ECU against the dollar	% change from central adjusted ^a	% change adjusted ^a	divergence limit ^b
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3321	+1.31	+0.40	1.53
Danish krone	7.91817	7.9638	+0.57	+0.44	0.47
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53025	-0.58	-0.49	0.14
French franc	5.99265	6.02590	+0.51	+0.30	1.36
Dutch guilder	3.76033	3.78561	+0.64	+0.13	1.51
Irish punt	6.88043	6.95117	+0.93	+0.82	1.66
Italian lire	1362.02	1361.18	-0.34	-0.05	4.21

^a % changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes a currency.

^b Limit for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's weight in the divergence limit.

Adjusted rate calculated by The Times.

(%) calls, 15-19; seven days, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; one month, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; three months, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; six months, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
Gold fixed: an, \$466 (an op, \$469 close, \$475.50).
Randall and (per col): \$4 (224-248.50).
Sovereigns (new): \$117-119 (80.75).

Gold fixed: am, \$466 (an o
pm, \$469 close, \$471.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): \$4
(\$247-248.50).
Sovereigns (new): \$117-119 (\$
110.75).

\$466.00	July	\$171.50	bid
\$482.80	Aug	Oct	\$488.30
Dec	\$499.00	\$500.00	Jan
00	bid	March	\$518.00
\$524.10	bid	June	\$536.10
NY	COWEN	June	\$467.00
\$469.50	Aug	\$475.00	\$477.00
\$487.00	Aug	Dec	\$495.50
\$0	Feb	\$513.00	April
\$0	Dec	\$574.00	up
\$0	Dec	\$574.30	Feb
\$597.50			

Fig. figures were: June 1, 1949, 50c

[illegible]

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Company	Dividend	Yield	Ex Div Date	Record Date	Paid Date	Amount
ABC Dividend	\$0.50	4.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.50
DEF Dividend	\$0.25	3.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.25
GHI Dividend	\$0.10	1.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.10
JKL Dividend	\$0.75	5.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.75
MNO Dividend	\$0.30	3.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.30
PQR Dividend	\$0.15	2.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.15
STU Dividend	\$0.40	4.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.40
VWX Dividend	\$0.20	3.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.20
YZA Dividend	\$0.60	5.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.60
BCD Dividend	\$0.35	3.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.35
EFG Dividend	\$0.12	1.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.12
HIJ Dividend	\$0.80	6.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.80
KLM Dividend	\$0.28	3.3%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.28
NOP Dividend	\$0.18	2.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.18
QRS Dividend	\$0.55	4.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.55
TUV Dividend	\$0.22	2.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.22
WXY Dividend	\$0.65	5.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.65
ZAB Dividend	\$0.32	3.6%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.32
ABC Dividend	\$0.50	4.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.50
DEF Dividend	\$0.25	3.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.25
GHI Dividend	\$0.10	1.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.10
JKL Dividend	\$0.75	5.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.75
MNO Dividend	\$0.30	3.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.30
PQR Dividend	\$0.15	2.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.15
STU Dividend	\$0.40	4.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.40
VWX Dividend	\$0.20	3.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.20
YZA Dividend	\$0.60	5.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.60
BCD Dividend	\$0.35	3.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.35
EFG Dividend	\$0.12	1.5%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.12
HIJ Dividend	\$0.80	6.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.80
KLM Dividend	\$0.28	3.3%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.28
NOP Dividend	\$0.18	2.0%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.18
QRS Dividend	\$0.55	4.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.55
TUV Dividend	\$0.22	2.8%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.22
WXY Dividend	\$0.65	5.2%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.65
ZAB Dividend	\$0.32	3.6%	7/15/94	7/20/94	8/10/94	\$0.32

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Association of Independent Tour Operators CAA

Holiday	Date	From	Operator
MEMORICA, f.b.	11 & 16	199	Panorama Hols
IBIZA flis	17 & 31	199	Panorama Hols
only	23	199	Panorama Hols
CRETE, f.b.	2	199	Panorama Hols
GERMANY, f.b.	8, 15	199	Panorama Hols
only	21 & 28	199	Panorama Hols
ITALY, f.b.	2	199	Panorama Hols
KOS, c/c	24	199	Small World
MALTA, f.b.	1, 8	199	Small World
only	15	199	Small World
only	22	199	Small World
only	29	199	Small World
only	30	199	Small World
only	31	199	Small World
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only	11	199	Small World
only	1		

BEACHCOMBER	1.6 wks	Jun	127	Meditra	01
ISRAEL	1.6 wks	Jun	127	Israel Town	02
MAJORCA					
ALGARVE	2 wks	Jun	112	Parasol Hois	02

Atol Nos respectively: 036BCD/036BCD/036BCD/
036BCD/488B/879B/778B/844BC/178.

WANTED	RENTALS
--------	---------

WINNEBAGO TICKETS required.
Centre and No. 1 Sports All
days. W. Redfern Ltd. 01-263
9567.

WINNEBAGO TICKETS.—Wanted.
Best prices paid. Tel. Obtainables.
01-930 5600.

ANTIQUES, bookcases, desks, con-
282

CHESTER
Furnished Rental and
ment agents at the
office.
47 S. Andler St.
024 3317.
40 Commonwealth St.
022 5000.
116 Kensington High
037 7244.
26 Clinton Ave.
022 2822.

tents bought Pantoms 01-722
 15366
WINNED TICKETS required
 2nd, 4th July Centre Court.
 Tel. 01-228 0425.
 JACINT & Ted Minter & Patrick
 Canfield Sweet Bowl
 Write Box 0261 G. The Times.
PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th,

required.—01-550 6977 FBOS.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

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TV/SELECTED FILMS

by David Robinson
Violette Noziers (tonight, BBC2, 9.05). Claude Chabrol's fascinating investigation of France's best loved murderer Isabelle Huppert is by turns enigmatic, malevolent, pathetically child-like, moving, violent, and a personality as demure child of a blue-collar home and as sexual predator of the student quarters who, eventually and inexplicably poisons her parents.



Dirk Bogarde in Victim, tonight BBC 2 (11.45)

Victim (tonight, BBC2, 11.45). Nineteen years ago Basil Dearden's sympathetic portrayal of a lawyer who puts his own frailties on the line to nail a blackmailing of homosexuals, was exceptional in its plea for tolerance and a change in the "blackmailers' charter" law. Today script and performance (Dirk Bogarde in the lead) still hold up.

Hotel (tomorrow, BBC1, 7.15). Ships and hotels are equally handy microcosms to use as stages for melodrama. Richard Quine's adaptation of Arthur Hailey's novel has life enough to keep it going, entertaining cameos, and some elevators worth looking at, removed from Francisco's early-century Wells Fargo Building.

PERSONAL CHOICE



David Hockney: The Levin Interviews (BBC 2, 8.30 pm)

subject tonight the painter David Hockney who was subjected to ordeal by Melvyn Bragg on the South Bank Show recently. Mr Bragg kept the painter on a tight leash: what he thought about Picasso, Mr Levin's brief is a much broader one: what there is about Mr Hockney that has made him, arguably, the best experimental British painter at work today.

● Well cut though it was, HI-DI-HI, the comedy series which is being repeated (BBC 1, 6.45) fell short of the high standard set by its writers Jimmy Perry and David Croft when they created Dad's Army. The danger in sitting a comedy in a holiday camp is that the humour, like the entertainment provided by the camp, must not be seen to flag. In the Home Guard, as in the valleys, were often as impressive as the peaks.

● The same day that sets the first programme in Barry Norman's TV quiz on the news (see the first item in Choice), also brings the film in a new series OF THE NEWS QUIZ (Radio 4, 12.27) from whose loins Scoop sprang. Mr Norman's radio equivalent is Simon Hoggart of The Guardian. He is new to this sort of thing, but his successful debut as a chairman on BBC 2's Friday Night... Saturday Morning recently, is a good omen.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Continental Arks. 7.40 Milk Borden. 8.05 Haydn.
9.10 Rockfords Climbing lesson. Crag Rescue(r). 9.35 Lassie: Rescue after an earthquake (r). 9.55 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: cartoon about a zoo (r). 10.20 How to Clean House. Old Edgar Kennedy comedy.
10.40 Trooping the Colour: The Household Division's personal tribute to the Queen. The Colour being trooped this year is that of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards. Commentary by Tom Fleming. Highlights tonight, BBC 2, 6.00.
12.15 Film: Apache Drums (1951) Western about a frontier town under attack by Red Indians. With Stephen Jay, Nelly, Coleen Gray, Arthur Shields.

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Implementing Technology. 8.05 Ghosts: A History. 8.30 Ministers/Officials/Parliament: Public. 9.20 Finding and Flooding. 9.45 Appleton House. 10.10 Future Film: Propaganda. 10.35 Maths: Complex Integrals. 11.30 Root Locus. 12.35 Preview and Valere. 11.50 Air Force. 12.15 Insect Harmonies. 12.40 Genes: 1.05 Plasticity in the Nervous System. 1.30 Laws of Enns. 1.55 The Argument from Design. 2.20 Kennedy Fields. 3.15 Film: Time Travellers (1976) A present-day doctor and research scientist go back to Chicago 1871 in search of a cure for a disease rife in New Orleans. With Sam Groom and Tom Hallick.

4.25 International Tennis: Semi-finals of the Stella Arzuff Grass Court Championship, from the Queen's Club, London. More tonight at 11.10, BBC2.

6.00 Trooping the Colour: Edited version of today's pomp and ceremony on Horse Guards Parade (see BBC1, 10.40am).
7.15 Scoop: First edition of a news quiz, conducted by Barry Norman. With Derek Jamieson, Miles Kington, Diane Harron and Alan Whicker.
7.45 News and sports round-up.
8.00 Around with Allison: Peter Allis chats with the legendary golfer Henry Cotton, who took him round three holes at Prestwick Golf Club, in Scotland.
8.30 The Levin Interviews: Bernard Levin talks to the painter David Hockney.

8.00 Film: International Violette Noziers (1978) Claude Chabrol's recreation of a crime which caused a sensation in France in 1934. Starring Isabelle Huppert. English sub-titles. 11.00 News.
11.10 International Tennis: Action from today's play in the Stella Arzuff Grass Court Championship (see BBC 2, 4.25).
11.45 Film: Victim* (1961) British-made drama with Dirk Bogarde as the barrister with homosexual tendencies who tracks down a blackmailing. With Sylvia Syms, John Barrie, Dennis Price. Director: Basil Dearden. Ends at 1.25.

11.45 Film: Victim* (1961) British-made drama with Dirk Bogarde as the barrister with homosexual tendencies who tracks down a blackmailing. With Sylvia Syms, John Barrie, Dennis Price. Director: Basil Dearden. Ends at 1.25.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame Street: The Muppets guide young viewers towards knowledge. 9.45 Anna and the King: The princess with teaching ambitions. With Yui Brynner, Samantha Eggar (r).
10.10 Survival: The Flying Fossils: Film about the dambelby and its freshwater kingdom (r).
10.35 Thunderbirds: Puppets in space (r). 11.30 Clapperboard: Film clips and interview with Jack Gold, director of the remake of Little Lord Fauntleroy.
12.00 Mark and Mandy: A disastrous attempt by Mark to do the housework.
12.30 World of Sport: The line-up is: 12.35 Heavyweight Championship: Gardner v. Dolan, from Detroit, Michigan, and Rallying (Lombard International Scottish Rally: the penultimate round in the Rothmans/RAC Championship). Also, racing (Belmont Stakes); 1.15 News.
1.20 The ITV Seven: We see (from York) the 130, 200, 230 and 300. From Sandown, the 2.15 and 2.45. From the 3.15 Schoolboy Football (England v West Germany) from Wembley Stadium. 4.00 Half-time. 4.30 Second half of the schoolboy football match; 4.50

Hospital ward comedy. Figgis (James Bolan) leads a hunger strike because of the boring hospital menu.
7.45 Russ Abbot's Saturday Madhouse: New series of comedy shows. Includes a monstrous musical set in Dracula country. Vince Prince and the Tons Deaf make their TV debut.
8.15 Magnum: The Ugliest Dog in Hawaii. Private-eye thriller. Why a gangster wants to kidnap his former pet, a little terrier.
9.10 News from ITN. And sports round-up.
9.25 Film: Chinatown (1974) Private-eye thriller, set in Los Angeles in the late 1930s. Jack Nicholson is the man hired to investigate a husband's adultery.
10.05 Mystery Island. 10.15 Film: Fast Lady (James Robertson Justice, John Huston. Directed by Roman Polanski).
11.45 International Boxing: Larry Holmes (US champion) versus Leon Spinks in the WBC Heavyweight Boxing Championship, from the Joe Louis Stadium, Detroit, Michigan. Spinks is the man who toppled Ali. This is Holmes' ninth defence of the title.
12.40 am Close: Paul Johnson with a reading. The theme is power.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.30 am News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Your Faithfully.
7.10 Do Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Your Faithfully.
7.50 It's the Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
9.00 News in Parliament.
9.05 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Sound.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Trooping the Colour.
12.15 pm Through my Window.
12.27 The News Quiz.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Waving to a Train, by Marilyn Reid.
3.00 International Assignment.
3.15 Pictorial Pleasure.
3.40 A Ferry for Ever - with Roger McCulloch.
4.10 Profile: Henry Kelly talks to Stephen Oliver.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar? - magazine for the disabled.
4.50 Conversation Piece. - composer Stephen Oliver.
5.25 Week Ending.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs, Richard Robinson.
6.55 Stop the Week with Robert Robinson.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre: 'A Winter in the Hills' by John Wain.
9.00 News.
10.15 James Clerk Maxwell, scientist, the man who developed the mathematical theory of electromagnetism and the theory of light.
11.15 Moonshine on Houses. Readings by Judi Dench and Josselyn Wildgen.
12.00 News.

Radio 3

7.55am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade - Vaughan Williams Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis.
8.19 John Curnichael. Concerto for Violin.
8.45 Sullivan. Incidental music to Henry VIII.
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.
10.15 Stereo Release.
11.15 Bandstand.
11.45 Diversions.
1.00 News.
1.05 Bach, Chopin and Ravel. 2.00 Play it Again.
2.00 Record Requests.
2.45 Critics' Forum, with Derek Malcolm, Margherita Lank, Benedict Nightingale and Marina Valeti.
3.15 Calliope and Paganini. Beethoven, Weber and Dohnanyi.
3.30 Ercole Amante - opera by Cavalli, with John Tomlinson.
3.45 Hill and Towner. English and Scottish Choral Music.
3.50 Charles Cotton.
3.50 Ercole Amante (cont.).
4.15 Calliope and Paganini. Beethoven, Weber and Dohnanyi.
4.30 Ercole Amante (cont.).
4.45 Victorian Chamber Music.
5.05-5.55am Open University.
11.15-11.55pm Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon. 5.04 David Jacobs. 10.00 Pete Murray's Open House. 12.00 pm Two's Best. 1.00 The Impressionists. 1.30 Sport on 2. 5.00 Country Style. 7.00 Cricket. 7.05 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.20-7.25 International Festival of Light Music. 10.00 Nodding Rendezvous. 11.10 Pete Marshall's Late Afternoon. 11.50-12.00 The Night and the Music.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 medium wave 330m/909kHz or 340m/882kHz. Radio 3 medium wave 247m/1215kHz and 50-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/94.7m. LBC 351m. 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Children. 9.25 Numbers at Work. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30-12.30 am Cartoon followed by film: Harry Black and the Tiger (Shirley Granger, Anthony Steel). 5.45-6.45 Return of the Saint: The Judas Gase.

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Friends of my Friends. 10.30 Thunderbirds. 11.30-12.30 pm Cricket: Kent v Sussex. 11.45-12.45 News. 1.00 Weather, followed by Human Being First.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Manpower. 9.45 Numbers at Work. 10.05 Mystery Island. 10.15 Film: Fast Lady (James Robertson Justice, John Huston. Directed by Roman Polanski). 11.45 International Boxing: Larry Holmes (US champion) versus Leon Spinks in the WBC Heavyweight Boxing Championship, from the Joe Louis Stadium, Detroit, Michigan. Spinks is the man who toppled Ali. This is Holmes' ninth defence of the title. 12.40 am Close: Paul Johnson with a reading. The theme is power.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Cartoon. 9.10 Clapperboard. 9.20-10.30 am News. 10.30-12.30 pm Cartoon. 10.50-11.00 Film: Air Raid Warden* (Laurel and Hardy). 11.00-12.30 am News. 12.30-1.00 am News. 1.00-1.15 am News. 1.15-1.30 am News. 1.30-1.45 am News. 1.45-2.00 am News. 2.00-2.15 am News. 2.15-2.30 am News. 2.30-2.45 am News. 2.45-3.00 am News. 3.00-3.15 am News. 3.15-3.30 am News. 3.30-3.45 am News. 3.45-4.00 am News. 4.00-4.15 am News. 4.15-4.30 am News. 4.30-4.45 am News. 4.45-5.00 am News. 5.00-5.15 am News. 5.15-5.30 am News. 5.30-5.45 am News. 5.45-6.00 am News. 6.00-6.15 am News. 6.15-6.30 am News. 6.30-6.45 am News. 6.45-7.00 am News. 7.00-7.15 am News. 7.15-7.30 am News. 7.30-7.45 am News. 7.45-8.00 am News. 8.00-8.15 am News. 8.15-8.30 am News. 8.30-8.45 am News. 8.45-9.00 am News. 9.00-9.15 am News. 9.15-9.30 am News. 9.30-9.45 am News. 9.45-10.00 am News. 10.00-10.15 am News. 10.15-10.30 am News. 10.30-10.45 am News. 10.45-11.00 am News. 11.00-11.15 am News. 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5.15-5.30 am News. 5.30-5.45 am News. 5.45-6.00 am News. 6.00-6.15 am News. 6.15-6.30 am News. 6.30-6.45 am News. 6.45-7.00 am News. 7.00-7.15 am News. 7.15-7.30 am News. 7.30-7.45 am News. 7.45-8.00 am News. 8.00-8.15 am News. 8.15-8.30 am News. 8.30-8.45 am News. 8.45-9.00 am News. 9.00-9.15 am News. 9.15-9.30 am News. 9.30-9.45 am News. 9.45-10.00 am News. 10.00-10.15 am News. 10.15-10.30 am News. 10.30-10.45 am News. 10.45-11.00 am News. 11.00-11.15 am News. 11.15-11.30 am News. 11.30-11.45 am News. 11.45-12.00 am News. 12.00-12.15 am News. 12.15-12.30 am News. 12.30-12.45 am News. 12.45-1.00 am News. 1.00-1.15 am News. 1.15-1.30 am News. 1.30-1.45 am News. 1.45-2.00 am News. 2.00-2.15 am News. 2.15-2.30 am News. 2.30-2.45 am News. 2.45-3.00 am News. 3.00-3.15 am News. 3.15-3.30 am News. 3.30-3.45 am News. 3.45-4.00 am News. 4.00-4.15 am News. 4.15-4.30 am News. 4.30-4.45 am News. 4.45-5.00 am News. 5.00-5.15 am News. 5.15-5.30 am News. 5.30-5.45 am News. 5.45-6.00 am News. 6.00-6.15 am News. 6.15-6.30 am News. 6.30-6.45 am News. 6.45-7.00 am News. 7.00-7.15 am News. 7.15-7.30 am News. 7.30-7.45 am News. 7.45-8.00 am News. 8.00-8.15 am News. 8.15-8.30 am News. 8.30-8.45 am News. 8.45-9.00 am News. 9.00-9.15 am News. 9.15-9.30 am News. 9.30-9.45 am News. 9.45-10.00 am News. 10.00-10.15 am News. 10.15-10.30 am News. 10.30-10.45 am News. 10.45-11.00 am News. 11.00-11.15

Men of the Queen's Colour Squadron of the RAF based at Uxbridge spell out their tribute to the central figures in next month's royal wedding ; a crown and the initials of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. The men are all members of the RAF Regiment.



Snails may soon be off the menu

the French eat about 40,000 tonnes of snails a year and are being forced to turn more and more to the export of snails, which are being carried out at the national institute of agricultural research (INRA) at Jouy-en-Josas, the faculty of science at Rennes, the university and the laboratory of comparative pathology at
